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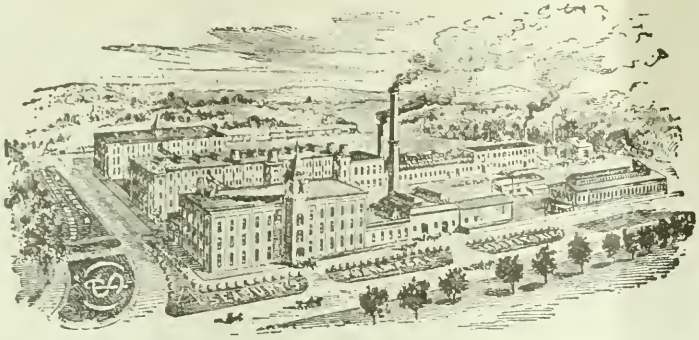

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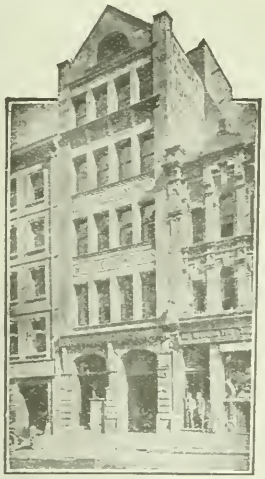

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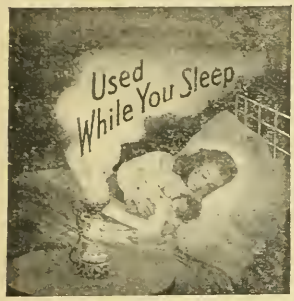

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THE AUSTRALASIAN
Journal of Pharmacy

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Why I Like the Drug Business.

First Prize Paper—The Word "Like" Not Strong Enough.

By J. G. Beard.

In the Bulletin of Pharmacy.

Why do I like the drug business?

Substituting the word "love" for "like," since my regard for pharmacy is an attachment deeper than the term "like" implies, I may say that even as a little boy I was always anxious to "play drug store." After growing up the question of what I should make of myself naturally was presented.

Without hesitation I at once announced myself as a candidate for the drug store.

I was discouraged somewhat from this course. "Wasting your energies," is the way one interested older friend expressed it. "No future," said another. "Health-breaking, exacting, unrewarded, honourless work," said a relative.

However, one person whose opinion on the subject I valued most was obdurate. That person was myself. And so I persevered, finally won parental consent, served my apprenticeship in a drug store, and entered the University of North Carolina for a course in pharmacy. From this college I was graduated ten years ago.

Since the beginning of this career I have practised every phase of pharmacy: soda clerk, junior clerk, prescriptionist, buyer, manager, teacher of pharmacy, and, for the past six years, association work in the capacity of secretary of my State Pharmaceutical Association. I feel, therefore, that since I have experienced every side of the drug business I am fairly competent to judge it; and I can best express this judgment in the statement that if I could turn back the years to 1904 I would again elect pharmacy as my vocation and my avocation.

I like to think that I could make a better pharmacist of myself if I could travel the same road again; but as for changing my path—never!

It is a little hard for me to explain fully my every reason for loving the drug business, for so many elements enter into the matter. I love it because it is natural for me to love it; it is an ingrained sentiment that I cannot quite put into words.

I love it because it offers a life of service to my fellow-man. It is a grateful thought at a day's end to remember that one or a dozen or a score of individuals have been relieved of pain or cured of disease by agents prepared by my own hand.

I love pharmacy because it gives me an opportunity to meet all sorts of persons and to learn their view-points and get their ideas. When they are weighed down with anguish, worry, or pain, this contact enables me to offer a kind word of sympathy and encouragement, and then I am able to follow with pleasure the gradual lessening of their troubles as the doctor, with no inconsiderable assistance from me, brings relief.

I get a vast amount of pleasure when I can fill a prescription demanding scientific skill, a high degree of exactness, neatness, and painstaking care. I feel satisfaction in the thought that only one person out of every two thousand odd can do this.

I take pride in the wares I handle outside of drugs proper. It is such a clean, attractive collection; of them all there is none but is useful or gives pleasure to the buyer.

I love pharmacy because it keeps me in the heart of things; my home is the busiest corner in town. I can never look up from my work that I do not see people—some interesting, some commonplace; some hearty, some sick; some laughing, some glum. But however their condition or their attractiveness, they are people, and they are endless.

I love pharmacy because of its progress, its change. Yesterday's standbys are to-day's discards. Of to-morrow we know only that it will be different—an improvement over to-day. It is a pleasant feeling to know that I am a unit in this evolution; that I may perhaps be able to contribute a mite to the general progress.

I like the dual nature of pharmacy; its mixture of commerce and science. This double kind of work satisfies my professional self, and yet it affords me an opportunity of practising one of the most fascinating games in the world—salesmanship. I have an idea that doing one sort of thing only all the time would be deadly to any but a phlegmatic person.

But happily my work is of a varied nature, for I do ten dozen things between filling a prescription and repairing a gas leak in the carbonator. The salesmanship game appeals to the gambling element in me—and everybody has this element even though it may manifest itself in countless ways other than betting on races or on games. I like to try my wits against a customer's, with the odds of making a sale all against me, but winning out just the same. I like the psychological interest of studying a patron to decide whether I shall use a humorous or serious tack; jolly him, cajole him, or let him severely alone; whether I shall discuss his ailments with him with a sincere touch of sympathy, or else let him think that I have no idea that he is sick; to decide whether he prefers a silent sale or a talkative one; whether he is the kind who merely wants the price stated and then be left alone to make his own decision, or the sort who wants to be convinced that he needs the article.

I have three, five, ten, fifteen, and twenty minute customers, and woe to the cash register if I confuse them! If I should try twenty-minute tactics on a three-minute man, or a three-minute policy on a twenty-minute customer, I would cease to be a salesman and become a clerk, since the only difference between a clerk and a salesman is in the sum of their sales.

Often the decision as to the style of approach and attack must be made, and made instantly. I slip up frequently and mistake his calibre; but these mistakes but serve to accentuate the fascination of the game. If I always did the right thing the element of doubt would disappear, and my gambling nature would soon cease to be aroused or interested, for the certainties of life are boring to most people—we all like the thrill of doubt to tincture our acts. A certain number of mistakes are good for a man; they keep him convinced that he is only a man.

Then, too, I like the game of advertising. I enjoy writing advertisements; not the perfunctory sort that some druggists delude themselves into thinking have pulling power. It is fun to puzzle over something original; an eye-catcher that convinces and creates a desire to buy.

I love pharmacy because it affords me a living. Nothing munificent, but it clothes and feeds me and mine, leaving a little over for the simpler pleasures.

I have noticed that a man who naturally desires to do a certain kind of work usually possesses a brain that is better adapted to that than to any other activity. It strikes me, therefore, that he should show the following qualifications before attempting to make pharmacy his life-work:—

1. He should be naturally attracted to pharmacy in preference to other lines of endeavour.

2. He should possess good mental equipment.

3. He should have a type of mind that manifests its greatest efficiency when directed along pharmaceutical lines, which usually follows as a sequence to number one as argued above.

It would be easy to enlarge on this thesis, why I love the drug business, but no amount of writing could wholly explain that intangible, peculiar fascination that convinces me beyond peradventure of a doubt that no counter-attraction will ever divorce me from pharmacy. It is a sub-conscious something that I cannot express. Every genuine pharmacist has it without trying to give it expression.

I think it must be a mixture of several kinds of germs that inhabit every portion of the body. This *bacillus pharmacus* is a pleasant little fellow, and I am glad to play host to him. Fortunately or unfortunately there is absolutely no antitoxin for this kind of germ!

Of course, on the other hand, we have dissatisfied druggists who are scattering the germ of discontent among others. They are regular "Typhoid Marys." Nothing galls me quite so much as to have to talk to a man who shows you that he is ashamed of the profession of pharmacy; the kind who, when his business is asked, looks apologetic when he replies that he is a druggist.

I hope a Divine Providence pities such misguided ones; I certainly do not.

For no vows of everlasting fealty are required when one takes up pharmacy. It is easier to get out of it than into it. Nobody is holding this type of man. In fact, I would like to be one of a committee to help push him out of the drug business, for he is not only hurting himself but all the rest of us, every day he stays in.

One may be ashamed of a part of the personnel of pharmacy; a few of its members may deserve contempt. But I have no apologies to offer for the profession itself. I honour its history and its traditions; I am proud to be a part of its present, and I look forward with the keenest pleasure and anticipation to active service in the future. I may be misguided, but if I am it will take more years than I have left to me for one of the growling misfits to make me feel the slightest shame in my work.

Do I love the drug business? Well, rather!

Linimentum Bourget.

An analgesic liniment represented by the following formula:—

Methyl salicylate	50 grams
Salicylic acid	20 grams
Eucalyptol	20 grams
Butter of nutmeg	20 grams
Oil of sage	20 grams
Olive oil	150 grams
Dilute alcohol, to make ..	1000 grams

Abstracts.

The Utilization of Phosphates by Plants.

The *Chemical, Engineering and Mining Review* of July contains a report of a lecture given by Professor J. W. Paterson, at a meeting of the Chemical Society of Western Australia, held in the University of Perth. The lecturer stated that, in England, owing to climatic influences, combined nitrogen as nitrates was generally the limiting factor in crop production, but in Australia it was phosphoric acid. The deficiency of the latter was the result, not of actual absence of combined phosphoric in the soil, but rather of lack of phosphoric acid in easily soluble forms, as the plant could only absorb soil constituents in solution. The amount of "total" phosphoric acid did not represent the fertility of the soil in any year, as it was the soluble forms only which the plant could operate upon. In the case of lime phosphates the soil solvents were water and carbonic acid, and the resultant products were an acid lime phosphate and bi-carbonate of lime, both of which were soluble. If both these were removed as formed, then the solubility reaction would continue, but if the bicarbonate were not removed, then the solution of further phosphate would be impeded.

Plants such as those of the Leguminosæ and Cruciferæ required much lime, and by removing the bicarbonate, assisted further solution of insoluble phosphate. The common cereals required little lime comparatively, "and were therefore more ineffective in obtaining their necessary phosphoric acid." An acid condition of soil, the lack of calcium carbonate, a wet climate and irrigation each had a favourable effect upon the utilisation of insoluble calcium phosphate. Refractory phosphates, such as those of iron and aluminium, deposits of which occurred in Western Australia and elsewhere in the Commonwealth, being more soluble in alkali than in dilute acids, gave their best results when on soils well supplied with carbonate of lime, owing to the fact that the carbonate acted favourably in their solution. Professor Patterson recommends that these deposits might be best utilised by burning them with carbonate of lime in an ordinary lime-kiln, and grinding up the product ready for application. They would then form an excellent dressing for land in districts with a good rainfall. S.P.

The Toxicity of Wood Alcohol.

The above-mentioned review also in July contains an article by R. W. Challinor on this subject, together with notes on wood distillation. The author quotes J. C. Lawrence as to the products of the distillation of hardwood as follows:—

Distillation of Four Cords of Hardwood.
Weight, 14,000 lbs.

Products.	Weight.	Yield per ton of wood.
Charcoal	3600 lbs.	576 lbs.
Creosote oil	20 galls.	3.2 galls.
Acetate of lime (80%)	852 lbs.	136.3 lbs.
Wood alcohol	37.5 galls.	6 galls.
Pitch	720 lbs.	115.2 lbs.

The author gives the opinion that the many applications of wood-alcohol in manufacturing industries raises it to the status of a "key compound," and, after alluding to the fact that Cuming, Smith and Co. manufacture it at their wood distillation works at Warburton, he proceeds to enumerate the dangers arising from drinking wood naphtha, or from inhaling its fumes during long periods. The author quotes Dr. Little, of Whilestown, Indiana, in commenting upon the death of four men and the blindness of one man, as stating: "Some men who had purchased and made a mixture of one gallon of wood alcohol and three gallons of grain alcohol, all drank freely of it. The symptoms which followed soon after were chiefly headache, nausea, vomiting, extreme weakness, clammy sweats, weak pulse, blindness, dilated pupils, cyanosis, sighing respiration, convulsions and death. The blindness came on six to eight hours before death. The survivor of this debauch was the first to fall sick and the first to become blind."

A manufacturer in England reports upon it as follows.—"I have, however, had experience in my own works of the influence of its vapours, and have found a complete derangement of mental faculties together with a loss of vision, which I believe would have produced a state of coma if the surrounding conditions had been prolonged. Some of my workmen suffered more acutely than others, dependent, no doubt, upon the density of the vapours, but all were similarly affected."

Dr. Casey A. Wood states in a pamphlet on the subject, published in America, that the diagnosis of poisoning by methyl alcohol can hardly be mistaken; methyl alcohol presents a picture unlike that of any other intoxication. Acute abdominal distress, followed by blindness, should always awaken suspicion of methyl alcohol poisoning; and recommends that all materials containing wood alcohol should be labelled, "This fluid taken internally is likely to produce blindness."

S.P.

Science and Industry.

Dr. Gellatly, Director of the Federal Science and Industry Institute, addressed the members of the New South Wales Chamber of Manufactures on August 8 on the purpose and organisation of the institute. He attacked the unscientific way in which the prickly pear and tick problems had been handled in Queensland during the past year, and considered it was about time that someone stepped in to see that the money was used in a better way. Enormous sums had been spent, without avail, in dealing with the tick pest, while hundreds of thousands of pounds had disappeared in efforts to combat the prickly pear. Yet to-day the prickly pear was extending in Queensland at the rate of 1,000,000 acres a year. The money had been wasted in the past. It seemed to him that some men, apparently, had a vested interest in the continuance of such things.

In the subsequent discussion, several members emphasised the importance of having a bureau of standards, and were assured by Dr. Gellatly that this would be appointed at once.

Mr. Hector, as an "humble scientist," pleaded for the use of more scientific terms, and indicated the difficulties under which he laboured in his quest for scientific knowledge. He was blocked at every turn by the most mysterious terms, and only after much research saw the light. It appeared to him that the scientist wanted to shroud his science with these mysterious names, and, in effect, told the lay member of society to keep off the grass. (Laughter.) Science was only another word for accurate knowledge. And if accurate knowledge could be put into simple language without sacrificing accuracy, then a great achievement would result.

A vote of thanks was carried to Dr. Gallatly, at the instance of Senator Pratten.

Reviews.

Aids to the Analysis of Foods and Drugs. By C. G. Moor, M.A. (Cantab.), F.I.C., Public Analyst for the County of Dorset, and William Partridge, F.I.C., Joint Public Analyst for the County of Dorset. Foolscap 8vo., pp. 12 + 268, 4th edition, 1918. London: Bailliere, Tindall & Cox. 4/6 net.

A work on any subject bearing the title "Aids" to that subject is generally viewed with suspicion by the well informed. "Aids" too frequently are not true aids at all, but merely short cuts by which a candidate for examination can in a short time obtain sufficient acquaintance with the plain facts of a subject to "get a pass."

The volume now under review is not of this nature. It does not pretend to aid in the preparation for any examination, but it is an honest endeavour to place in a succinct form all the really important facts connected with the analysis of foods and drugs. It would seem an impossibility to do this within the compass of 268 foolscap 8vo. pages forming a volume which will easily slip into the breast pocket. Nevertheless, the authors have largely succeeded in their efforts. There seems to be no omission of any recognised method of detecting adulteration in food or of determining the degree of purity of any particular article of food. The processes are generally given in working detail sufficient for anyone having had fair experience of laboratory work, although in some special cases the details of the methods recommended must be searched for either from the original memoir or possibly from larger books on the subject. Although the volume is a very complete compendium of the analysis of foods, the treatment of drugs in it is far less satisfactory, the "Notes on the British Pharmacopœia" being very sketchy and incomplete. The book concludes with an appendix consisting of "alterations in the composition of foods and drugs due to the war," and include all orders bearing on the subject, showing the effect of the law in Great Britain.

S.P.

British News.

DRUGS FOR THE TROOPS.

By order of the British Army Council, the following drugs, viz.:—

Barbitone	Diamorphine
Benzamine Lactate	Indian Hemp
Benzamine Hydrochloride	Opium
Chloral Hydrate	Morphine
Coca	Sulphonal and its Homologues
Cocaine	
Codeine	

and any salts, preparations, derivatives, or admixtures prepared from or with any of the above-mentioned drugs, must not be supplied to His Majesty's troops, except in accordance with the following conditions:—

(a) The drug must be supplied on and in accordance with a written prescription of a registered medical practitioner or registered dentist or registered veterinary surgeon, and dispensed by a person legally authorised to dispense such prescription.

(b) The prescription must be dated and signed by the registered medical practitioner or registered dentist or registered veterinary surgeon, with his full name and address and qualifications, and marked with the words, "Not to be repeated," and must specify the total amount of the drug to be supplied in the prescription, except that where the medicine to be supplied on the prescription is a proprietary medicine, it shall be sufficient to state the amount of the medicine to be supplied.

(c) The drug shall not be supplied more than once on the same prescription.

(d) The prescription shall be marked with the date on which it is dispensed, and shall be retained by the person, firm or body corporate by whom the prescription is dispensed, and shall be kept on the premises where it is dispensed, and shall be open to inspection by any person authorised for the purpose by a Secretary of State.

(e) The ingredients of every prescription so dispensed with the name and address of the person to whom they are sold or delivered, shall be entered in a book specially set apart for this sole purpose, and kept on the premises where the prescription is dispensed, which book shall be open to inspection by any person authorised for the purpose by a Secretary of State.

CHEMISTS' DEFENCE ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

The annual report for 1917-18 indicates continued progress. The number of members now totals 5106, 107 having joined since last report. The amount expended under the head of damages is the smallest for some years. The balance-sheet shows that the excess of income over expenditure was £1358, and the funds in hand now amount to £9824. The following is the concluding paragraph from an eminently satisfactory report:—

"The balance-sheet is so entirely favourable from the point of view of careful management and growing stability that the accounts may safely be left to speak for themselves. The funds in hand are growing steadily, and at no very distant date your directors hope to be in a posi-

tion to increase benefits to members all round. Before departing from present lines, however, they consider that the reserve should be further increased. Owing to the smallness of the claims account for 1917, and the satisfactory nature of the association's investments a long step has been taken during the past year in the direction of this object."

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

Miss Margaret Buchanan has been elected a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, replacing Mr. F. J. Gilson, one of the retiring members. Mr. R. L. Currie succeeds Mr. Edmund White, B.Sc., as president. Mr. Neathercoat is the new vice-president. At the June meeting of the Council, Mr. W. J. Woolcock tendered his resignation as secretary, and a minute was passed, placing on record the Council's deep appreciation of the splendid services rendered to pharmacy by him during his five years' occupancy of the secretarial position. Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, M.P., who has been practically selected to succeed Mr. Woolcock, wrote withdrawing his application, and after a lengthy discussion in committee, Mr. Neathercoat was appointed temporarily to the position. Apparently things are not working too smoothly at headquarters. Many cross-currents are in evidence, and a good deal of mystery enshrouds Mr. Glyn Jones' refusal to accept the secretarial office. Both Mr. White and Mr. Woolcock, during the five years they were president and secretary, respectively, were able to keep certain disruptive elements in check. Now that they have retired, the various sections hardly know where they stand. Critics are plentiful, but there is not much constructive ability in evidence. The Society has passed through an anxious time, and the services of Mr. White and Mr. Woolcock during the past five years cannot be overestimated. Numerically, great progress has been shown. There are now 9484 members, which is an evidence that good work is being done, and that members are getting value for their money. Last year the Society secured an extra £50,000 grant for panel pharmacists, under the National Insurance Scheme. This represents £5 per head for each panel pharmacist. Mr. White, in his address at the annual meeting, referred to the fact that since its formation the Society had spent £100,000 on pharmaceutical education. It supplied a weekly journal at a cost of 6/6 per member per annum. Its activities were never more required than at present, and, despite a few disgruntled critics, its usefulness was never more appreciated by the craft generally.

SIR PETER WYATT SQUIRE.

Pharmacists throughout the Empire will be intensely gratified at the news that the King has conferred the dignity of Knighthood on Peter Wyatt Squire. It is not only a recognition of distinctive personal merit, but is a signal honour to pharmacy as a profession. It is further unique as being the first title of its kind that has been bestowed upon a pharmacist solely in virtue of his professional status and service. The new knight has been chemist to the Royal Household since 1867. In 1887 he received the jubilee medal, to which a bar was added in 1897. He was a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, 1878-1885. His scientific work has been voluminous, and his name is indissolubly associated with the classic text-book, "Squire's Companion to the Pharmacopoeia." At the June meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, it was decided to congratulate Sir Peter Squire on the honour bestowed upon him.

GENERAL.

The Pereira Medal for 1918 has been awarded to Miss Hope Constance Winch. This is the fifth time a woman pharmacist has won this coveted distinction.

Colonel W. F. Wyley, of Wyleys, Limited, manufacturing chemists, of Coventry, has been installed Provincial Grand Master of Freemasons of Warwickshire.

The late Mr. Thomas Tyrer, managing director of Thomas Tyrer and Co. Limited, chemical manufacturers, Stratford, treasurer and past president of the Society of Chemical Industry, left property valued at £24,294 gross.

Mr. W. J. U. Woolcock, the retiring secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, has been presented with a handsome service of plate by the members of the Council of the Society as a token of their goodwill, and in appreciation of the splendid services rendered by him to pharmacy.

Mr. F. Harwood Lescher, Ph.C., a former senior director of Messrs. Evans, Sons, Lescher and Webb Ltd., died on 12th May, aged 75. He was a cultured exponent of pharmacy in the best sense of the word, his leisure being devoted to scientific advancement and the advancemen of the craft. He was a leading wholesaler and a man of conspicuous integrity and ability. All sections of pharmacy deeply deplore his loss.

Dr. R. H. Platts, a stepson of Mr. W. G Whiffen, and a chemist of great promise, lost his life recently in consequence of injuries received from burning. A fire occurred in Messrs. Whiffen's chemical factory at Battersea and much material damage was done. Dr. Platts, who was only 31 years of age, and a member of the staff, was on the premises at the time, and was caught by the flames and succumbed to his injuries ten days later.

Mr. Edward Glover, a member of the firm of Thomas Beecham, died from pneumonia on 4th May, aged 48 years. Mr. Glover visited Australia three times. On the last occasion (1908) he was accompanied by Mr. J. Kenningham (Condy and Mitchell Ltd.), as a deputation from the Proprietary Articles Section of the London Chamber of Commerce. Their mission was in connection with the formulae disclosure proposals of the Commonwealth Government. As a result of their representations the Government did not proceed with its proposals.

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Editorial.

The Danger of Methylated Spirit when Used as an Intoxicant.

It is a matter of common knowledge that methylated spirit is pernicious in its effects when imbibed for its intoxicating qualities, but it is not generally known that it is a dangerous poison when taken in excess. The latter fact is emphatically demonstrated in an abstract, published in another column of this Journal, of an article by R. W. Challinor on "The toxicity of wood alcohol," which appeared in the July issue of the "Chemical Engineering and Mining Review." Methylated spirit is in much favour with a certain class of dipsomaniacs, because it probably produces the sensations of intoxication more rapidly, bulk for bulk, than any other easily obtained fluid. The Lincolnshire farmer, who found fault with claret because "he didn't get no forrader on it," would on that account have no ground for complaint against methylated spirit. The methylated spirit tippler will continue to drink it whenever he can obtain possession of any, in spite of the fact that the after effects are said to be more severe in character than those experienced from the use, or rather abuse, of any of the many forms in which ordinary alcohol is drunk.

That methylic or wood alcohol and therefore methylated spirit can produce acute and fatal poisoning is shown by the following quotation from Mr. Challinor's paper:—

Dr. P. B. Little, of Whilestown, Indiana, commenting upon the death of four men and the blindness of one man, writes:—

"It seems that these men purchased and made a mixture of one gallon of wood alcohol and three gallons of grain alcohol, and all drank freely of it. The symptoms which followed soon after were chiefly headache, nausea, vomiting, extreme weakness, clammy sweats, weak pulse, blindness, dilated pupils, cyanosis, sighing respiration, convulsions and death. The blindness came on six to eight hours before death. The survivor of this debauch was the first to fall sick and the first to become blind."

The proportion of wood alcohol in the "beverage" drunk by these men was one in four. In ordinary methylated spirit it is one in ten. Nevertheless, the danger distinctly exists in the case of methylated spirit. Unfortunately, although at the present moment it is difficult to procure it at all, in ordinary times it is easily obtainable, not only from the pharmacist, but from the ironmonger, the grocer, and the general storekeeper. A pharmacist with the knowledge of the published facts has another responsibility laid upon him, and he must feel in honour bound not to sell methylated spirit indiscriminately, and to refuse to supply it when he has reasonable suspicion that it may be used as a beverage. But the sale of only a relatively small proportion of methylated spirit can be thus controlled. It is within our knowledge that in many cases pharmacists actually do take precautions, and we can vouch for the truth of the following fact of a very recent case:—"A pharmacist sold, not without hesitation, methylated

spirit to a person who, when questioned, said that 'it was for rubbing in for the rheumatics.' The pharmacist placed a small private mark on the label of the bottle, and within an hour or two the bottle was again brought for a further supply by another person, who, when questioned, also stated that it was for the rheumatics. Needless to say, the second quantity was not supplied."

Mr. Challinor concludes his paper by quoting Dr. Casey A. Wood, who recommends that all materials containing wood alcohol should be labelled, "This fluid taken internally is likely to produce blindness." A statement of this nature should certainly cause the misguided to pause and think.

This is very well as far as it goes, but in our opinion a much more satisfactory remedy would be found by altogether substituting for the present methylated spirit an alcohol denatured, as recommended by the Bureau of Science and Industry, either by—(a) those fractions of coal tar distillates which are obtained at a temperature of from 170 deg. C. to 230 deg. C.; or (b) creosote oil, i.e., such coal tar oil distillates as are specified above after they have been deprived of their tar acid contents.

Such a denatured alcohol would be of such a character as to be repulsive to the most inveterate methylated spirit drinker.

H. B. D. Cox: An Appreciation.

The decision of the New South Wales P.A.T.A. to make a presentation to Mr. H. B. D. Cox, is one which we feel sure will receive the hearty endorsement of pharmacists generally. There are few men who have rendered more loyal service to the craft. Unobtrusively, and with a total absence of self-glorification, Mr. Cox has identified himself with all progressive movements in pharmacy. For nearly twenty years he has spared neither time nor money to advance the interests of his profession. Few, even amongst his friends, realise how much he has done in this connection. Able, tactful and willing, intuitively knowing the right thing to be done, and the right way to do it, he has inspired a confidence which his friends now desire to recognise in a tangible way. Honor where honor is due. Mr. Cox has earned the goodwill and affection of those associated with him. Praise is the last thing he looks for. But he cannot be insensible to the fact that there comes a time when meritorious service claims acknowledgment, and in consenting to receive the memento which it is intended to present to him, Mr. Cox has the assurance that the desire to do him honor is not associated with any one section of the craft, but is the sincere expression of appreciation of pharmacists generally. In tendering him our good wishes, we take this opportunity of acknowledging our indebtedness to him, and of wishing him a long and continued sphere of usefulness in his future pharmaceutical career.

The Month.

Careless Custody of Poisons.

Two tragic cases of strychnine poisoning were reported in the press last month. In one case a woman got up to take some Epsom salts and took strychnine in mistake. At the inquest her husband said the strychnine was in a tin on the kitchen mantelpiece. Alongside of it were cocoa tins and other domestic commodities. In another case two young children obtained access to some strychnine which was placed by the father in an unlocked box. They swallowed some, and died within an hour. Instances such as these are constantly happening. Laxity and carelessness are generally responsible for the fatalities which occur. In country districts the wide use of deadly poisons for killing vermin has induced almost that state of familiarity which breeds contempt. Poisons legislation is notoriously weak as far as vermin killers are concerned. In order to provide easy facilities for obtaining vermin poisons, channels of distribution outside of qualified persons are provided. The usual safeguards are thus destroyed. The note of warning, such as would be sounded if a pharmacist sold the poison, is absent. Government departments sometimes supply strychnine and never require any signature in the Poisons Book. In some remote districts strychnine is obtainable almost as readily as sugar. Is it any wonder that fatalities occur? The Pharmacy Boards cannot be blamed for these occurrences. On the top of defective legislation they are hampered by insufficient funds. If they interfere with the sale of vermin killers too much they are threatened with amending legislation. But,

discouraging as all these facts are, pharmacists cannot be insensible to their obligations so far as they individually are concerned. A proper warning should be given in all cases where deadly poisons are sold. Particularly should stress be laid on the fact that all poisons should be kept in a safe place not easily accessible to those who are unacquainted with their potency. In some States legislation provides a heavy penalty for careless custody of poison. This provision should be in every Poisons Act. Apart, however, from any monetary penalty, consideration for human life should cause both seller and purchaser of poison to exercise all possible safeguards to prevent its accidental misuse. Where laxity on the part of either the seller or the purchaser is shown sympathetic considerations should not be allowed to prevail. If the law exacts a penalty for any such malfeasance then the law ought to be enforced regardless of consequences. Laxity, however well intentioned in matters of this sort, cannot be justified, and no offender can have any justification for complaining if the arm of the law descends upon him with a heavy hand when he is guilty of negligence which may bring disaster and death in its train.

Australian Poisoning Statistics.

Further Decrease in Poisoning Statistics during 1917.

Bulletin No. 35 of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, issued by Mr. G. H. Knibbs, C.M.G., Commonwealth Statistician, contains full details of vital statistics for the year 1917, together with a summary for the eleven years 1907-17. Following our usual custom, we have extracted the figures which deal with the mortality from poisoning in Australia during the period mentioned.

Suicide by Poison, 1917.

		Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	(172)	29	21	50
Victoria	(128)	14	17	31
Queensland	(103)	17	4	21
S. Australia	(38)	8	3	11
W. Australia	(48)	9	0	9
Tasmania	(9)	2	0	2
Federal Territory	(4)	0	0	0
Total	592	79	45	124

There were, in 1917, 61 cases of suicide by hanging or strangulation, 54 by drowning, 151 by firearms, and 86 by cutting or piercing instruments. The total number of suicides in Australia in 1917 was 502. The figures for each State are shown in brackets in the above table.

Periodicity of Suicide by Poison.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	5	3	8
February	6	3	9
March	10	3	13
April	5	2	7
May	7	4	11
June	3	1	4
July	11	6	17
August	6	3	9
September	2	4	6
October	10	3	13
November	8	6	14
December	6	7	13
Total	79	45	124

Age Groups of Suicides by Poison.

Females.—9 between 25 and 29; 8, 20 and 24; 7, 30 and 34; 4, 45 and 49; 3, 35 and 39; 3, 40 and 44; 1, 10 and 14; 1, 50 and 54; 1, 55 and 59; 1, 60 and 64; 1, 70 and 74; 1 unspecified. Total, 45.

Males.—12 between 45 and 49; 12, 50 and 54; 9, 40 and 44; 8, 25 and 29; 8, 35 and 39; 6, 60 and 64; 5, 20 and 24; 5, 30 and 34; 5, 55 and 59; 4, 65 and 69; 3, 70 and 74; 2, 75 and 79. Total, 79.

Of this number, 13 were in the professional group, 5 domestic, 18 mercantile, 1 transport, 23 industrial, 15 primary producers, and 4 unspecified.

Accidental Poisonings, 1917.

(Excluding poisoning by food and venomous bites and stings.)

	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales ...	11	7	18
Victoria	5	4	9
Queensland	5	1	6
S. Australia	1	1	2
W. Australia	2	1	3
Tasmania	0	0	0
Total	24	14	38

Of the 38 cases of accidental poisoning, 5 occurred in each of the months March, April, May and August, 4 in February and December, 3 in January and September, 2 in June, 1 in July and October, and none in November. Thirteen of these cases were children under 5 years of age.

Suicides by Poison and Accidental Poisoning, 1907-1912.

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Suicides by Poison	80	123	124	113	145	198
Accidental Poisoning	—	—	—	52	65	56

1913-1917.

	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	Av.
Suicides by Poison	203	182	168	129	124	144
Accidental Poisoning	80	83	63	42	38	60

Conclusion.

It is satisfactory to note that there was a further decrease in both suicides from poison and accidental poisonings during 1917. Taken altogether, the figures show a remarkably low proportion of accidental deaths when it is considered that the population of Australia on 31st December, 1917, totalled nearly 5,000,000. The average was one death per 120,613 of population.

Re-sale Price Maintenance.

The United States Federal Trade Commission has forbidden manufacturers (a) from indicating to dealers the prices for which proprietary medicines shall be resold; (b) from securing agreements from dealers to adhere to such prices; (c) from refusing to sell to dealers who fail to adhere to such prices. The Commission holds that, under the American law, when once an article has passed from a maker to a purchaser he owns it, and may sell it at any price that he chooses, *provided he does not sell it at such price as to be below cost and thus enter into unfair competition with other retailers selling the same article.* The Commission states that the question of underselling will probably have to be settled by Congress. It pronounces the Stephens Price Protection Bill as broader than it should be, but declares that it may be that resale prices can be regulated by placing the power somewhere to make them work equitably and be a fair method of competition in commerce. The issue now sharply drawn will probably have the effect of influencing legislation by Congress sanctioning the maintenance of standard resale prices under safeguards. The P.A.T.A. system as operating in Australia is one that should commend itself to those interested in securing fair trading conditions. It secures a fair margin of profit, and does not in any way stifle legitimate competition. In no case can it be urged that it constitutes a monopoly such as was contended in the cases which were recently decided in America.

Duty Free Alcohol.

According to a recent Indian Order in Council all firms in India which manufacture in bond are to be permitted to issue free of duty tinctures and other alcoholic preparations to charitable hospitals and dispensaries. Only a few months ago the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain was able to obtain certain concessions from the Chancellor of the Exchequer. These provided that alcohol used in pharmacy was to be freed from the increased spirit duty. The relief extended to pharmacists amounts to 1/6 a gallon for immature spirits and about 30/- a gallon for matured spirit. The society was able to convince the Government that with the present high spirit duties it would impose a distinct hardship on pharmacists if such a rate of duty were levied on all spirit bona fide used in the preparation of medicines.

In Australia, efforts have been made from time to time to secure the use of duty-free alcohol for the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations, but departmental objections have always been raised against granting the concession. The matter is one which might well engage the attention of the Advisory Council of Science and Industry. Emanating from that quarter, and supported by the united scientific organisations of the Commonwealth, any proposals made would receive greater consideration than if made separately by the different Pharmaceutical Societies. Some years ago Mr. T. I. Wallas, of Sydney took this matter up, and at various times pharmaceutical bodies have made representations on the subject, but these movements were too localised to carry the necessary weight with the Government of the day, and they failed to achieve their purpose. With the precedents mentioned above to use as a lever, there might be now a greater possibility of securing some concessions.

The Lodge Dispute in Victoria.

Efforts to settle the dispute between the B.M.A. and the Friendly Societies have so far been fruitless. The Premier has now called counsel representing both sides together in the hope of being able to arrive at some agreement. The medical institute question is the principal lion in the path. Should this Conference prove abortive, it is likely that the B.M.A. may embark on a comprehensive scheme of direct contract practice. In that event a round table conference between the B.M.A. and the Pharmaceutical organisations will be held to determine the conditions under which medicines will be supplied. In the meantime, pharmacists in different localities are entering into tentative arrangements with the local branches of the B.M.A. to supply medicines. Most of these agreements are on the basis of 10/- per member per annum. In some cases 12/6 has been accepted, and in others, 15/- is being asked for.

At Port Melbourne a new society has been formed, and the local chemists are dispensing at 10/- per member. In Bendigo and Ballarat, pharmacists have also agreed to work on these terms. An attempt is being made in the South

Melbourne district to establish a Democratic Mutual Benefit Society. Fourteen medical men have signified their willingness to consult for the members of this organisation, but nothing definite has so far been arranged with the local pharmacists. Under this scheme 1/7½ a week is being charged to full benefit members, and 9d. a week for doctor and medicine only. At Williamstown, arrangements for direct contract practice are in progress, but no efforts in this direction appear to have been made in districts like Malvern, Camberwell, Hawthorn, etc. In these suburbs the doctors are disinclined to take any steps to accept fresh lodge members.

A memorandum has been prepared by the council of the B.M.A. for the guidance of members who desire to enter into direct contracts. This is based on the original model agreement which the Friendly Societies rejected, but which, as to its main provisions, was virtually embodied in Judge Wasley's findings. Apart from the fact that the doctor makes a list of the patients, the contracts are verbal. The income limit is £312 for lodge members and £208 for others. The patient states what his income is, and the doctor, if not satisfied, asks for a statutory declaration. No charge is made for initiatory examination, but mileage charges are imposed. In districts where there is no chemist, a doctor may supply medicine at 10/- per annum. The charges are 20/- per patient per annum in town, and 26/- in the country, should the system be availed of in country districts.

The South Suburban Chemists' Association has decided not to undertake dispensing except on a tariff basis. Pharmacists in the better class districts fear that an extension of the lodge system will deprive them of some of their private customers. On the other hand, the extension of medical institutes is seriously viewed. Just at present it is considered wise only to enter into temporary arrangements, pending a decision on the part of the B.M.A., as to how far that body is prepared to go in establishing the direct contract system. There are several big possibilities in this direction, and when the time arrives a comprehensive scheme in regard to the pharmaceutical portion of the work will be submitted to the Association.

Medical Institutes.

Commenting on the Medical Institute question, on August 17, the *Medical Journal of Australia* says, *inter alia*:—

"Theoretically, the best form of contract practice is that the premiums from each member of a friendly society are paid into a common pool, out of which the medical officer is paid a low fee for each visit or consultation. The difficulty met with in putting this scheme into operation is that the amount standing to the credit of a given member may not suffice for the medical attendance necessary. When the British Medical Association was faced with the introduction of national insurance in the United Kingdom, three modes of remuneration were considered. These were payments for work done, payment of a fixed amount per member insured, and payment by salary. Without dissent the Association refused the proposal of payment by salary on the ground that this necessarily changed the general arrangements of practice. Experience has taught that the average medical practitioner who is engaged to carry out an unlimited amount of work for a limited amount of payment, does not give a satisfactory service. He is necessarily inclined to consider the interests of his employers before those of his patients, with the most unsatisfactory results. The recognition of this and of the fact that such an arrangement admits of the principle of the intervention of a third party between the medical practitioner and his patient, have determined reputable practitioners in objecting to the proposal and refusing to participate in it. The experience of the medical institutes in Victoria has fully justified the objection, and has demonstrated that, unless the friendly societies get rid of the medical institute, with their essential disadvantages, the self-respecting practitioners in the State will refuse to lend assistance in providing medical attendance on the lodge patients."

Births, Marriages & Deaths.

BIRTHS.

SKINNER.—On the 6th of August, to Mr. and Mrs. Skinner, of Wonthaggi, a son.

WADE.—On the 23rd July, at 105 Auburn-road, Auburn, to Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Wade—a son (George Chesterton).

DEATHS.

KEAYS.—On the 29th July, at his residence, "Abbington," Canning-street, Carlton, John (formerly of Daylesford), beloved husband of the late Elizabeth Keays, and father of C. E. Keays, Newmarket; aged 78 years.

RANKIN.—On the 3rd August, at "Thornlibank," Allison-road, Elsternwick, Robert Duncan (Dougie), beloved youngest son of Duncan and Catherine Rankin.

New Legislation.

Nurses' Registration Bill (Victoria).

This Bill is now at the second reading stage in the Legislative Assembly. It follows mainly the lines of the Bill introduced last session by Mr. McLeod. Although the Bill specifically protects the medical profession, no mention is made of conserving the interests of pharmacists. Steps have been taken by the Pharmaceutical Society to bring this under the notice of the Minister for Health. As the Bill at present stands a loophole exists under which the dispensing of medicines in public institutions might be undertaken by nurses having a very rudimentary knowledge of pharmacy. It is considered important that some protecting clause should be inserted.

New South Wales Early-Closing Bill.

The Early Closing Bill 1918, which has been read a first time, consolidates the existing law with amendments. With a few exceptions, all shops are to be closed at 6 p.m. on four days in the week, at 9.30 p.m. on one day, and at 1 p.m. on one day. In the country districts a vote may be taken as to whether the early closing day shall be Saturday or Wednesday. In the metropolitan and Newcastle districts Saturday is to be the half-holiday and Friday the late night. Thirty minutes after closing time is allowed for serving customers who are in the shop at closing time. Assistants may only be employed overtime in each half-year on twelve weeks days other than the early closing day, and then only for three hours at a time, after an hour's interval for refreshment between 6 and 7 p.m. Where a whole holiday is given in addition to the half-holiday on full pay the assistant may be kept for two other days in the week for three hours' overtime, with the interval for refreshment. Pharmacists are removed from the schedule and will become non-scheduled shops. This will alter the hour of closing to 6 p.m. Clause 10 (b) however provides that:—"No registered pharmacist within the meaning of the Pharmacy Act 1897, shall be guilty of the said offence by reason only that he has after the said closing time supplied any drug, patent or proprietary medicine, or surgical appliance that is shown to be urgently required by prescription so endorsed by a legally qualified medical practitioner."

Medical institutes and dispensaries registered under the Friendly Societies' Act 1912 may apparently keep open till 9 p.m. on each week day, but no assistant may be employed after the closing time fixed nor for more than 54 hours in any week, exclusive of the hours allowed for refreshment.

Weights and Measures Act of New South Wales.

The new Weights and Measures Act, which is going to have a very important effect upon shopkeepers, manufacturers, and traders generally, came into operation on August 1. The Bill, when passed by Parliament, was qualified, so far as its operation was concerned, by a proviso that it should not be enforced until a year after regulations under it had been promulgated. The regulations were duly gazetted on July 6, 1917, and the Act was formally enforced, as stated, at the beginning of this month.

Until this amending legislation was introduced, the weights and measures regulations were of a rather loose description, as will be seen by the mischiefs which the new statute proposes to cure. It is quite clear that, to a great number of smaller traders, although the year's grace has been given, the operation of very stringent provisions in regard to the conditions of sales of articles will come as a surprise.

Section 25 of the Act is especially important, inasmuch as it provides that net weight or measure only must be sold. "Reputed quantities" or "reputed weights and measures" will not be allowed. It is essential therefore that every trader selling articles covered by the regulations should carefully check weight, measure, or quantity. The expression "gross weight" disappears now for good. That is to say, to take a familiar example, one will no longer be expected to take 14 oz. of fruit and 2 oz. of tin as a pound of jam.

Furthermore, all scales and measures must be stamped by the Weights and Measures Department as correct, and such certified examination must be renewed every two years. The department is adopting a system of marking by a letter, which indicates the month of the year, and a figure which represents the last numeral of the year—for instance, "G7" would represent July, 1917.

No wood rules are allowed to be used which have not brass ends. Approved rules must also be stamped. Some other requirements of the regulations are broadly indicated below, but it is advisable that merchants should procure for themselves copies of the Act and regulations to ascertain in what other respects the old system of trading is affected.

All goods must be marked in accordance with the regulations. Any other mark, such as contains the words "not less than," "approximate," "contents," or "average contents" is illegal. All goods enclosed in packages or containers must be marked "net contents," Certain exemptions are allowed, under the regulations, in the case of articles which cannot be uniformly weighed or measured—take, for instance, tongues, figs, honey in comb, etc.

Amongst the exemptions are included any hardware, textiles, or other similar articles, not sold or offered for sale by weight or measure, or ordinarily so sold or offered; or any package containing a number of articles not ordinarily sold by weight, if the numbers of such articles in such packages is prominently marked thereon—for instance, aerated waters and other specified lines.

Another important prohibition is contained in a regulation which sets out that no person shall sell, offer, or expose for sale by retail any article

enclosed in a package unless the net weight or measure of such article is marked on such package or on a label in the manner prescribed by the regulation. The regulations demand that the marking of net weight or measure shall be in a prominent position in proximity to the name or description of the contents, be clearly stamped or printed in bold capital letters of not less than ten points face measurement, and of a colour in distinct contrast to the background.

Of course, in cases of very small phials and packed articles, this regulation could not be well complied with, but written descriptions would have to be attached to them. In fact, the larger retail houses in Sydney are already busily engaged with rubber stamps remarking all their stock to comply with the terms of the Act and regulations.

Enough has been said to convey an idea of the new obligations which the amended law casts upon traders of all descriptions. Its operations are not confined merely to retailers, but equally to manufacturers. Sydney merchants, while commending the purposes of the new Act, think that its advantages will not be fully realised until it becomes uniform throughout Australia. It is thought that the measure should have been a Commonwealth one, and that while other states retain more lax laws New South Wales traders will be working at a disadvantage. It is understood that a copy of the measure has been sent to the proper departments of all the other States. The Western Australian Government has agreed to give legislative effect to it, but the Tasmanian Government, while accepting the principles of the Bill, proposes to introduce alterations which, it is said, will destroy uniformity.

Business people are advised to satisfy themselves that their weighing and measuring appliances are stamped and kept accurate. The appliances should be submitted for stamping at least once every two years.

Weights and Measures Act.

The following circular has been issued to pharmacists by the New South Wales Association of Master Pharmacists:—

Sydney, Aug. 14, 1918.

Every weight, measure, weighing or measuring instrument in the possession of any person carrying on trade, must be stamped.

With the exception of measures made of glass, it is necessary that every scale, weight, and measure be taken to the office of an inspector, and verified and stamped every two years.

Metric weights and measures are not recognised by the Act, and will not be stamped by the Department, but can be used unstamped for dispensing prescriptions and preparing galenicals.

Provided no charge is made, personal weighing machines and baby scales are exempt from the provisions of the Act.

Fees to be paid for testing and stamping:—Counter and dispensing scales, 1/- each; avoirdupois weights—4 lbs. or under, 1d. each; apothecaries' weights—240 grs. or under, 3d. each; apothecaries' measures, 6d. each; measure of length, 1 yard, 3d. each.

One half of these fees will be charged for weights or measures tested and rejected as incorrect; minimum charge, 1d.

No person shall sell any article enclosed in a package unless:—

1. The net weight or measure of the article is stamped or printed on such package in a prominent position in proximity to the name of the contents, or
2. An invoice or delivery note, showing the net weight or measure of such article, is delivered to the purchaser, or
3. The article is weighed or measured at the time of sale in the presence of the purchaser.

Counter scales, with the necessary weights, must be placed in such a position that the weighing of the article can be easily seen by the purchaser.

The marking of the net weight or measure shall be in the following form, and size of type (bold faced capital letters of not less than ten points face measurement):—

NET 2-LB.; NET 2½ FL. OZ.; NET 4 FL. DR.; NET 60 GR.; NET 20 MIN.

On packages on which no printed description appears the net weight or measure may be clearly and legibly written thereon.

In marking the net weight (not measure) the following abbreviations are permissible:—3iv, 3ii, 3i, 3ss.

The following articles are exempt from the marking thereon of the net weight or measure:—Medicinal mixtures compounded to the order of purchaser; proprietary medicines; toilet preparations in collapsible tubes; toilet and face creams; toilet and medicinal soaps, face and dusting powders; perfumery; tooth pastes and powders; talc powders.

L. J. THOMPSON,
Secretary.

Formulary.

(From the *National Druggist*.

Toilet Hand Oatmeal.

Oatmeal	8 ounces
Powdered orris root	4 drachms
Ionone	10 minims

The oatmeal should be of medium fineness and free from adhering flour dust. Mix the perfume with the orris root and incorporate with the oatmeal.

P. A. T. A.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Annual Report, July, 1918.

The following is the text of the annual report, which was submitted to the members at the annual meeting, held in Sydney on August 13:—

Finances.—Although extra unforeseen expenditure was necessitated during the year, the financial position continues to improve, the balance of assets over liabilities now standing at £678 11/9, of which £78/14/3 represents cash in banks, £550 is invested in War Loans, and £49/17/6 subscriptions due considered good. The assets therefore have increased by £43/10/7.

War Loan.—Of the £550 above invested in War Loan, £120 was invested during the year, being £50 more than it was anticipated in last annual report would be available for this purpose.

The Membership of the Association has increased.

General.—In the last annual report submitted to the Association, it was said:—"Possibly not much progress is to be expected during the year we are entering upon; the weight of our efforts may be needed more to hold what we have." Looking back upon one of our most anxious and exacting years, it may be said briefly that the forecast has been unpleasantly accurate.

The principle that this Association stands for has lost none of its virtue and appeals no less widely. On the contrary, in the additions to our published list, and in the more ready acquiescence in our conditions by firms who were at one time most hostile, there is evidence of decided and valuable progress. But the ebb and flow of war conditions, especially in regard to importation of goods, have necessarily had their effect. From this cause a number of valuable manufactures have for the time being vanished from this market. With other imported articles the sport of dancing costs and uncertain supplies, any attempt to pin them down for a period to definite prices has been as little satisfactory as shadow chasing. The difficulties of manufacturers and agents in these respects call for sympathetic consideration.

The most portentous experience of the year has been in respect of Governmental price-fixing, and this calls for more than passing notice.

Up to December last, Prices Order No. 144 (which, shortly, provides that in respect of imported infants' and invalids' foods the wholesaler may add 10 per cent. to his cost, and the retailer 20 per cent. to the price which he pays) was interpreted by the P.A.T.A. in the light of existing practice. This rendered it possible for the Association to still control the articles included in the Order, by adding 20 per cent. to the cost of the smallest wholesale quantity and maintaining the price so arrived at as the minimum. The retail distributor was thereby preserved in his pre-existing position in respect of the minimum price of proprietary articles; the only alteration brought about being that the minimum became also the maximum price, which it was a penal offence to exceed. As, however, the almost invariable experience had been that the P.A.T.A. prices automatically became the maximum in practice the commercial position of the retailer was not appreciably changed.

To those who have been engaged in the development of P.A.T.A. policy there will be little difficulty in reconciling this position and the public interest. Whilst this Association protects the necessary pharmacist distributor in a fair remuneration or "living wage" in handling proprietary goods, *based on the requirements of an average well-conducted chemist's business*, it is in agreement with accepted public policy. If by the maintenance of minimum prices, the large retail distributor secures an excessive or unconscionable profit by reason of his purchasing facilities, public policy would appear to suggest the placing of distributors, large and small alike, upon a level footing in their purchases, rather than the abolition of the fair minimum price to the consumer. The latter course logically spells the elimination or commercial enslavement of the smaller distributor, and an approach to some degree of monopoly. There is an alternative to this, as suggested by the local Prices Commissioner, in some form of co-operative buying by combinations of small traders and the extrusion of the wholesale distributor to that extent. The broad principle may be at once conceded that Commerce must aim to make easy the road from manufacturer to consumer, and to eliminate any non-essential middle man, for he constitutes an additional tax upon industry; yet the conditions of Australia do not at present appear to favour any radical change. The wholesale distributor fulfils a function that the manufacturer is unable or finds it unprofitable to perform himself, and for such service the wholesaler is entitled to fair remuneration.

Whilst, therefore, the P.A.T.A. demands for distributors not more than a fair and justifiable margin of profit based on average experience (just as obtains in determining the "living wage" in regulated industries) it deserves the encouragement of Government.

These considerations summarise generally representations placed before the Chief Prices Commissioner in Melbourne by the chairman in March last, acting in the name of the various pharmaceutical bodies. A conference had been got together to take steps to deal with the menace to the P.A.T.A. offered by an interpretation of Order 144, already quoted, by the Prices Commissioner. The effect of this ruling was that in respect of articles embraced by that Order and others of like kind a uniform price became impossible. At the suggestion of the N.S.W. Prices Commissioner, the whole subject was placed before the Chief Commissioner, our chairman going to Melbourne with that object. Briefly, the Chief Commissioner orally expressed his agreement with the considerations and proposals set out in the memorial placed in his hands, and there appeared reason to expect relief. However, submission by him of the subject to the Minis-

terial head has so far led to the political pigeon hole. Further representations have been made, latterly in conjunction with the Chambers of Commerce and Manufacturers, but without evident result.

Proclaimed Maximum Prices. — Distributors are reminded that it is now necessary to display a list prominently in their shops of the proclaimed maximum prices for goods gazetted as "necessary commodities." It is understood that copies of the said notices will be supplied by the Government free of cost.

The List.—Serious difficulties continue to confront us in regard to the issue of the list. Varying rates of freights, trouble in securing transportation, and delay and uncertainty as to dates of shipment as well as inability to secure supplies of proprietaries or their constituents from other countries have caused and still cause manufacturers and distributors much concern. No palliation of these conditions may be looked for at present.

Cutting Cases.—Owing to the more general spread latterly of the distribution of P.A.T.A. lines to grocers and general stores the number of cutting cases have increased. Most of them have been satisfactorily adjusted, but, on account of the Federal Proclamation making it an offence to refuse to supply price-fixed foods, our efforts to keep these prices up have been much hampered. Indeed, your Council is now considering the advisability of removing all foods from the list owing to the difficulty of properly controlling same.

Progress.—In spite of all difficulties, the P.A.T.A. continues to progress, and so long as distributors continue to assist as they have done in the past, further headway may be hoped for. Members are asked to make a point of impressing manufacturers with the necessity of listing their lines.

Window Shows.—Members are again reminded of the desirability of confining their window shows, as far as possible, to properly protected lines, to the exclusion of all others; also of handing over such lines without hesitation when asked for; also of refraining from ordering proprietaries unless they are actually on the list or the agent shows a letter from the Secretary to the effect that arrangements have been completed for them to be listed.

NOTICE.

Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

LECTURE ON MEDICINAL PLANTS.

AN ILLUSTRATED LANTERN LECTURE on the "Wellcome Materia Medica Farm of Medicinal Plants," by Mr. Herbert G. Varker, Ph.C., will be held at the College of Pharmacy, on WEDNESDAY, 4TH SEPTEMBER, 1918, at 8.30 p.m.

Pharmacists and their assistants are invited to epresent.

C. L. BUTCHERS, Secretary.

Annual Meetings.

Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.

Annual Meeting, August 14th, 1918.

Present.—The President (Mr. R. C. Park), Messrs. W. R. Colledge, T. J. Rutter, D. J. Clarke, G. J. Mackay, W. F. S. Fox (Ipswich), G. J. Page (Bundaberg), Robt. Lenehan, H. E. Crease, T. J. F. Costin, W. J. Costin, W. B. Rawlinson, Alex. Forbes, J. P. Davies, J. Lunn, H. I. C. Dent, L. S. Irwin (Laidley), T. A. Crozier (Toowoomba), F. C. Allen (Ipswich), and others.

An apology for non-attendance was received from Mr. J. C. Minnis (Ipswich).

Resolution, moved by the President, seconded by Mr. W. B. Rawlinson:—"We, the chemists of Queensland, members of the Pharmaceutical Society, assembled in Annual Meeting, desire to express our undiminished loyalty to the British Throne. We regret the continuation of the war, forced upon the British people by unscrupulous enemies, and we deplore the sad loss of life that it has entailed. We express our sympathy with the sufferers, and we offer our consolation to those who mourn for their dead."

On the motion of the President, seconded by Mr. Crease, the Minutes of the last Annual Meeting were taken as read. Carried.

On the motion of Mr. Park, seconded by Mr. Lenehan, the Report and Balance-sheet for the year was received.

28th Annual Report of the Council.

The President and Council have the honour of laying before the members the Annual Report for the year 1917-1918.

Mr. R. C. Park has for a second year occupied the presidential chair.

The great war has continued for a fifth year to cast its shadow and gloom over the British Dominions. The sympathies of all are with those who have suffered and lost during the painful year we have passed through, and our best wishes are with those who are risking their lives and suffering hardships in our defence. We trust the reward will be a victorious and lasting peace.

Apart from the regrettable loss of life and distress the great calamity has entailed, it has caused increased difficulty in obtaining overseas supplies. Prices of drugs are still on the upgrade, and it is anticipated they will continue to rise. The shortage in some drugs is becoming more pronounced.

Pharmaceutical Legislation.—New legislation dealing with pharmacy has been promised for many years. This year will be memorable owing to the passing of a new "Pharmacy Act" through Parliament, practically without amendment. While it does not include all that we desired, yet it has embodied several factors which define our position much better than the old Act did. It provides against the formation of new pharmaceutical companies, except when they consist entirely of pharmaceutical chemists, and against unregistered persons using any name which may lead others to believe they are pharmaceutical chemists.

Poisons Regulations.—Since February of last year, when the Act governing the sale and use of poisons was rescinded, no "Poison Act" or regulation has been in existence in this State. On two occasions draft regulations, drawn up by the Department of Public Health, have been reviewed by the Council. So far nothing further has eventuated.

Venereal Diseases Regulations.—Under the "Amending Health Act of 1917," the Commissioner for Public Health was empowered to draw up regulations on the treatment of venereal diseases. These regulations have now been issued, and, together with a circular letter, have been sent to every chemist on the Queensland register. Under these regulations, chemists are now prevented from prescribing for these diseases, and from selling any article, proprietary or otherwise, specifically for their treatment. The Council recognises the menace of venereal diseases to the health of the community, and recommend that members will do their utmost to assist in carrying out the regulations.

College of Pharmacy.—The serious financial position of the College of Pharmacy, through lack of students, and the determination of the Honourable the Minister for Public Instruction to reduce the subsidy in consequence, threatened for a time the existence of this Institution. Through the efforts of the chemists of Queensland in responding so readily to an appeal for assistance and those of the Council in a deputation to the Minister, backed by the assistance of numerous members of Parliament, the original subsidy was continued. The College is now in a fairly good financial position.

Secretarial Itinerary.—The visit of the secretary, accompanied by the president, to North Queensland, reported on in the last Annual Report, has borne excellent results, so much so that requests for similar visits to southern towns were made. In consequence, the secretary was instructed to visit Toowoomba and Ipswich, when the president and several members of the Council went with him. Local associations of chemists were formed in several towns as the immediate effects of these visits. These local associations are instrumental of much good, and this Council is desirous of seeing them in all towns and districts in which there are several chemists. The membership of the Society was increased also by two members and six associate members. A special visit to Gympie, unfortunately, was unsuccessful in its object.

Sale of Opium Preparation.—In an interview with the Collector of Customs, on behalf of a country chemist, the secretary was told that as long as a chemist keeps a true record of his sale of opium preparations, and on the assurance that they are sold for legitimate purposes, strictly, there will be no restrictions placed on the amount he can obtain.

Cypher Prescriptions.—The Council has not been able to secure the co-operation of the British Medical Association in suppressing the intolerable practice of certain medical men writing prescriptions in cypher. It has, however, adopted another method of dealing with it.

Indecent and Suggestive Advertisements.—A deputation, consisting of members of the Council and members of Parliament, waited on the Home Secretary, and asked the Government, through him, to suppress advertisements of an indecent or suggestive nature appearing in the public press or distributed as pamphlets or in any other form, which the deputation thought he had power to deal with. The Home Secretary obtained the opinion of the Crown Solicitor on the subject, but found he had no power to deal with them. It is anticipated that a Bill will be introduced in Parliament during the present session giving the Government extended power to deal with this evil.

Shortage of Alcohol and Increased Duties Thereon.—During the year a serious shortage of alcohol occurred. The Council, along with another association, endeavoured to induce the State Government to take action to relieve the position, without success. Since then the position has become considerably easier. The increase in duty on alcohol, imposed during the year, has raised the price of galenical preparations and toilet articles. For the benefit of chemists generally, the corresponding additional costs on tinctures, etc., were worked out in the office of the Society, and published.

Australian Pharmaceutical Formulary.—This booklet, which has filled its purpose exceptionally well, especially since the commencement of the war, is now out of print. The time has arrived when it should be revised and brought up-to-date. Suggestions from members are welcomed by the Council, and will be passed on to the proper quarter.

Agreements between Shopkeepers and Assistants.—In a recent application for an agreement between the Country Storekeepers' Retail Association and the Shop Assistants' Union of Employees to become a common rule, chemists and their assistants in the south-eastern division of the State were involved. Objection was lodged to this by the chemists of Bundaberg, Ipswich, and Toowoomba. They nominated the president and secretary as their representatives in the Industrial Court. The judge readily conceded the claims of the chemists, on the understanding that a special wages award will apply to their business. Chemists in other districts are recommended to carefully scan all agreements of this nature for clauses which may possibly affect them.

Cyclones and Floods.—The Council offers its sympathy to all members of the craft who have suffered loss and distress in the various disasters that have overtaken Central and Northern Queensland.

Obituary.—The Council has to note, with regret, the loss by death of the following members:—J. J. Kelleher and W. Saunders.

The Watkins Scholarship.—The scholarship to perpetuate the memory of the late George Watkins has been awarded this year to Mr. A. B. McLean, of Mackay, he having obtained the highest percentage of marks in Botany, the subject for which the scholarship is awarded.

Benevolent Fund.—It is interesting to note that an amount of £32/19/6 has been added to the Benevolent Fund during the year in the form of subscriptions.

Attendance of Councillors.—Thirteen meetings of the Council were held during the year, at which the attendance was as follows:—R. C. Park, 13; H. I. C. Dent, 13; H. E. Crease, 12; T. J. F. Costin, 11; T. J. Rutter, 10; J. P. Davies, 9; D. J. Clarke, 7; A. B. Chater, 6; J. Lunn, 5; R. Lenehan, 3; G. J. Mackay, 11; J. A. Minnis, 10.

The Council regrets to lose the valuable services of Mr. A. B. Chater, who so long occupied a seat at the Council table. It takes this opportunity of recording the very valuable assistance he has rendered to pharmacy during the many years he has served on the Council as President and as Councillor.

On behalf of the Council,
(Signed) R. C. PARK, *President.*
R. C. COWLEY, *Secretary.*

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for Year ended 30th June, 1918.

Receipts.

To Balance—						
Q.N. Bank			£83	17	8	
Government Savings Bank			43	5	8	
Cash in Hand			2	12	0	
						£129 15 4
Subscriptions and Entrance Fees			353	11	0	
Refunds Itinerary			8	4	0	
Sale of A.P.F.			1	8	8	
Other Receipts			0	13	6	
						363 17 2
Interest Government Savings Bank						1 10 1
						£495 2 7

Expenditure.

By Auditors' Fees			£2	2	0	
Returning Officer's Fees			1	1	0	
Library			0	3	9	
Printing and Stationery			26	11	2	
Salaries and Wages			134	16	4	
Exchange, Bank Charges, Cheque Book			2	18	10	
Petty Cash			26	10	0	
"Chemist and Druggist"			66	19	8	
Telephone			5	6	9	
Honorarium to the President			10	10	0	
Watkins Memorial Scholarship			1	0	0	
Donation, College of Pharmacy			25	0	0	
Insurance			0	15	7	
Legal Expenses			8	13	6	
General Expenses			11	16	0	
Itinerary			13	18	9	
						£338 2 10
Balance—						
Q.N. Bank						112 4 0
Government Savings Bank						44 15 9
						£495 2 7

Balance Sheet.

Liabilities.

"Chemist and Druggist" (approx.)	£67	0	0
Australian Pharmaceutical Conference	2	2	0
Balance	302	19	6
	£372	1	6

Assets.

Library	£30	3	9
Furniture	44	18	0
Stationery	28	15	0
Subscriptions outstanding, £147, estimated to produce	105	0	0
10 copies A.P.F., at 6d. per copy	0	5	0
Balance, Q.N. Bank	112	4	0
„ Government Savings Bank	44	15	9
Petty Cash in Hand	6	0	0
	£372	1	6

Benevolent Fund.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for Year ended 30th June, 1918.

To Balance						£159 5 3
Donations		£32	19	6		
Interest		6	3	5		
						39 2 11
						£198 8 2
By Balance in Bank						£198 8 2
						£198 8 2

(Signed) HENRY I. C. DENT,
Hon. Treasurer.

We do hereby certify that we have examined the books and vouchers of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland for the year ended 30th June, 1918, and found the same correct as per statement herewith.

(Signed) J. C. WARD,
WM. JAS. COSTIN,
Auditors.

11th July, 1918.

In commenting on the Annual Report, the president said he would like to comment on its most salient features.

"The Pharmacy Act of 1917."

He said that the new Act had corrected certain anomalies in the old Act. Probably Friendly Societies' dispensaries and company pharmacies were the most menacing evils in pharmacy to-day. With regard to the latter, he was surprised that the section of the Act prohibiting any new companies forming passed through Parliament without comment, and yet the opinions of Parliamentarians were so moulded that it did. In future, no more companies can form in Queensland unless the shareholders are all pharmaceutical chemists. In future, all chemists' shops must be under the direct management of registered persons, and the regulations under the Act will provide that branch shops owned by chemists shall be subject to the same legal obligations as those owned by companies and friendly societies. Twelve months was allowed by the Act before the section dealing with qualified management came into operation. Section 23 was one of the most important in the Act, as it reserved to registered pharmaceutical chemists their titles. The educational

sections were important to the younger generations, as they provided for a definite curriculum, and which the Pharmacy Board's regulations will enforce.

Criticism of the Act by Editor of the C. and D.

The editor of the *Chemist and Druggist*, in his February number, was misleading in several of his statements. He said there was no provision for the Government representatives going out of office, when in reality the Act is quite clear on the point. Again, through lack of local knowledge, he found reason to demur against Section 10 (e) and (f). The old Medical Act, in a section deleted when the 1884 Pharmacy Act passed, provided that an apprentice who had served 3 years and submitted testimonials that he was a competent dispenser and understood chemical affinities may be registered as a pharmaceutical chemist. Mr. F. E. Norris was the only person who claimed registration under this clause of Section 10 of the 1917 Act, and he could have claimed registration by the Medical Board, Unfortunately for himself, he neglected to register, and when the Pharmacy Board under the 1884 Act was formed, it was unable to register him. The homoeopathic clause also affected one man only, viz., Mr. A. McKee, of Brisbane. Under Section 23, Mr. McKee would be filched of his title, and in consequence his means of livelihood under which he had been living quite legitimately for probably a quarter of a century. This would be an injustice. He said he did not want members to be misled on these issuse Their interests were well looked after while the Bill was passing through its vital stages, as witness the attempt on the part of herbalists to wreck it, which, fortunately, was defeated.

The Poisons Regulations.

With regard to the Poisons Regulations, it was not through the fault of the Council that they are not operating to-day. The Department of Public Health, the Home Office, and Crown Law Office could not agree on them. The Home Office contended the regulations were creating a monopoly for chemists. When the regulations did appear chemists would not altogether approve of them.

Venereal Disease Regulations.

The Venereal Diseases Regulations had claimed his attention. The secretary and himself had waited on the Home Secretary. They were passed on by him to the Commissioner for Public Health, who entirely placed the onus of the sale of reputed remedies for venereal diseases on chemists. He strongly gave it as his recommendation to chemists to avoid selling any article under conditions which may be construed by the Commissioner as treating.

The College of Pharmacy.

The College of Pharmacy was now in a fairly good position financially. During the Government financial year just terminated fees and donations had amounted to a greater amount by some forty odd pounds beyond what they had been able to claim subsidy for.

Indecent Advertisements.

An attempt has been made again to deal with indecent and suggestive advertisements. He had drawn the attention of the Commissioner of Public Health to the powers he possessed under the Indecent Advertisement Act, and the Health Act. On the last occasion a deputation consisting of the secretary and himself had waited on him on behalf of the Council; they were informed by the Commissioner that he was then too busy to go into the question, but he would do so, and if he had not the power at present to deal with the evil he would endeavour to obtain it in an amended Health Bill that was meditated during the present session of Parliament. The advertisements the Council complained of were not always those of persons having headquarters within the State.

Australian Pharmaceutical Formulary.

The Australian Pharmaceutical Formulary had proved a useful little book, especially since the beginning of the war. It was out of print, and an endeavour should be made to revise it, enlarge its scope, and make it more generally useful.

Tenure of Premises.

There was one subject he regretted having to bring before the meeting, that of the housing accommodation of the Society. Retrenchment was the order of the day, and the Home Department had intimated that they would cease to be responsible for the rent of these rooms. The Board had yet to see the Minister on the subject, but if that was the final decision of the Government, it would be necessary for the three bodies, the Society, Board and College, to formulate a scheme to purchase or secure their own premises. The Board would be reluctant to impose a registration fee, but he feared it would be compelled to.

Retirement of Mr. A. B. Chater.

He would like to refer to the retirement of Mr. Chater from the Council. He felt sure he was voicing the opinion of the whole of the chemists of Queensland in saying they were all deeply indebted to him for his valuable services to them, given ungrudgingly and without fee or reward. Mr. Chater's unselfish endeavours on behalf of pharmacy should be an example for younger men to emulate. He concluded by moving the adoption of the Annual Report.

Discussion on Report.

Mr. W. B. Rawlinson, in seconding the adoption of the Annual Report, said he did not think so much could have been accomplished in one year, and it could only have been done by a small band of enthusiasts of which the president was chief, and who was capable of dealing with politicians. He observed that revolution was in the air. They had witnessed the advent of a new Pharmacy Board, and to-day he saw several new faces at the meeting, which pleased him. He hoped to see the new Board make some amendments in the examinations in accordance with modern requirements. He thought Botany and Physics to be quite out of place in the examination, an opinion which evidently was not backed up by others at the meeting. Mr. Rawlinson advanced a plea for making the examination

consist of what he termed the vital subjects, Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Materia Medica. He suggested that when the regulations under the Pharmacy Act were ready, they might be incorporated along with the Act in booklet form. Speaking on poisons regulations, Mr. Rawlinson said that if the Government thought fit to regulate the sale of poisons by storekeepers, he thought the chemist, too, should be brought into line. Still, he hoped the regulations would be administered with discretion. Containers were a difficulty at present. With reference to the title "chemist," he trusted no other body would be permitted to filch this from them. He also added his appreciation of Mr. Chater.

Mr. Forbes was struck with the brevity of the report. There were so many subjects on which members required enlightenment, especially on venereal diseases regulations. He spoke at length on the pitfalls which encumbers the path of conscientious dispensers, and cited an example of a person who was cured of the disease, recontracting it, after a month, and using the prescription given to him during his first attack. He thought a dispenser should be in a position to act at once without questioning the patient. He considered the shortage of alcohol a very serious matter, or rather it was not so much a shortage of alcohol as a shortage of good alcohol. The Customs authorities did not appear to worry themselves about anything beyond the strength of the alcohol. He suggested that Mr. Chater's service to the craft should be recognised by making him a life member.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Lenehan, G. J. Page, A. B. Chater, W. J. Costin, H. E. Crease, L. S. Irwin, T. A. Crozier, W. R. Colledge, and others.

Messrs. Crozier and Irwin described the difficulties in their towns through the prevailing custom of doctors dispensing, and in Toowoomba this evil existed side by side with cypher prescribing. This drew off the discussion on to a special track, the pros and cons of which were freely commented on. In the discussion it was brought out that the chemist in cutting into the doctor's work was not altogether blameless. Mr. Crease and Mr. Mackay explained how they had coped with this evil in their own experience. The chief remedy they applied was to stick to their own job and let the doctor do his, which worked satisfactorily.

On putting the motion for adoption of the Annual Report to the meeting it was carried.

Annual Statement of Receipts and Expenditure.

The treasurer moved the adoption of annual financial statement and annual statement of the Benevolent Fund. This was seconded by Mr. Crease.

Mr. Mackay said that a statement had appeared in print to the effect that the Society's funds had been utilised for other than legitimate purposes. He said this was quite untrue. He said there had been no expenditure on entertaining guests from other States, and that the general expenses were very low in view of the passage of the Pharmacy Bill through Parliament.

Messrs. Lunn and Rawlinson spoke on the Benevolent Fund, and said that it was not increasing to the extent it ought to.

On putting the motion to the meeting it was carried.

Life Members' Subscriptions.

The following resolution, of which the notice had been given by the president, seconded by Mr. D. J. Clark:—

By-law 10—"Any member shall have the option of becoming a life member on payment of twenty guineas in one sum." Carried.

Election of Councillors.

The returning officer reported that as there had been only four nominations to the four vacancies, he declared the following elected as members of the Council:—

T. J. F. Costin, A. Forbes, R. Lenehan, G. J. Mackay.

The Council now consists of:—

T. J. F. Costin A. Forbes. R. Lenehan G. J. Mackay	Three years to serve.
H. E. Crease T. J. Rutter R. C. Park J. A. Minnis	Two years to serve.
D. J. Clarke J. Lunn J. P. Davies H. I. C. Dent	One year to serve.

Election of Auditors.

Mr. Mackay proposed and Mr. Lunn seconded the appointment of Messrs. W. J. Costin and J. C. Ward. Carried.

Vote of Thanks to the President and Councillors.

Mr. Crozier said that it gave him great pleasure to propose this vote of thanks. In November last the president, secretary and several members of the Council visited Toowoomba, and today all, except one, in his town are members of the local society, and are working harmoniously together. Their chief difficulties were, of course, cypher prescriptions and doctors dispensing. He trusted that the Council would give these matters their consideration, and endeavour to secure the co-operation of the B.M.A. in abating them.

Mr. Mackay pointed out that the Judge of the Industrial Court would settle the question of dispensing by nurses when adjudicating on the chemists' assistants claim.

Vote of Thanks to the Secretary and Assistant Secretary.

On the motion of Mr. Park, seconded by Mr. W. J. Costin, a vote of thanks was passed to the secretary and assistant secretary, to which Mr. Cowley replied.

General Business.

Poisons by Post.—The president quoted from the *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy* the new postal regulation dealing with the transmission by post of poisons.

Dispensing Under the Venereal Diseases Regulations.—Mr. Dent drew attention to the possi-

bility of prosecution which may follow the dispensing of certain kinds of prescriptions, and extracts were quoted from *The Chemist and Druggist* when commenting on the subject.

Mr. Lenehan said that though medical men were expected to keep a register of patients suffering from these diseases, a case might arise where he has neglected to do this, and a prescription issued by him is repeated by a chemist. This prescription may be destroyed by the doctor and then he may deny he wrote it, for unscrupulous persons exist in every walk of life. He said this may force the issue as to who is the owner of the prescription. A special regulation is required, entitling the chemist to hold the prescription as his voucher.

It was proposed by Mr. Park, seconded by Mr. Clarke, that the question be referred to the Council for further discussion, and that it be asked to deal with it. Carried.

Life Membership for Mr. A. B. Chater.—Mr. Forbes moved, and Mr. W. J. Costin seconded, that a recommendation be made to the Council to confer the honour of life membership on Mr. Chater for services rendered. Carried.

Mr. Chater returned thanks to the meeting for the kind sentiments expressed in the resolution.

Meeting terminated.

The Proprietary Articles Trade Association of Australia.

Fifteenth Annual Meeting.

Mr. H. B. D. Cox presided at the 15th Annual Meeting of the above Association, which was held at Sydney in August. There was a fair attendance of the retail section. Messrs. F. Firth (Elliott Bros. Ltd.), C. C. Murray (Parke, Davis and Co.), N. Macindoe (Nestle's Food), G. Hudson (Hudson's Chemical Co.), and F. J. Davy (Dearborn Ltd.) were also present, representing the wholesalers and manufacturers.

After formal business had been dealt with, the Secretary read the Annual Report and Financial Statement, which disclosed that the receipts for the year were £806/2/11, expenditure (including £120 war loan investments) £787/16/4, balance carried forward £18/6/7, balance of assets over liabilities £678/11/9, Defence Fund £60/7/8.

Chairman's Address.

Mr. Cox, in moving the adoption of the report, referred to the satisfactory progress which had been made. During the past five years the funds had increased from £145 to £678, notwithstanding war conditions. He regretted that there appeared to be a disposition on the part of some manufacturers to place the distribution of their goods in the hands of grocers and others, without taking steps to prevent cutting. It had been found inexpedient to use too stringently the weapon possessed by the association to control prices. Many new lines had been added to the list, the most notable being Woods' Peppermint Cure, the proprietor of which formerly had not been disposed to meet their views. He therefore especially welcomed this addition to the list. Owing to sudden and frequent changes of prices during the year, it had only been possible to issue the protected list three times.

The chairman referred to the agreement which had been arrived at with one large firm which some years ago had been antagonistic to the association. In another case also there was a disposition to come more into line. This satisfactory result might lead to an improvement in the price of certain lines which at present afforded an insufficient profit. During the year a practice had grown up whereby agents who acted as distributors for proprietary lines sold direct to pharmacists, and not through wholesale dealers. The object was to give the retailer a larger profit, equivalent to the amount which would be ordinarily spent in advertising. Some difficulty had arisen when these lines were listed owing to the necessity of having to fix a wholesale price. This meant raising the price charged to pharmacists. The new Council would be required to consider how far this practice was to be extended, and whether such lines should be listed without providing for wholesale dealers.

Price-fixing operations by the Federal Government had been the subject of much concern and several interviews with the Commissioners. The principal battle centred round the price of infants' and invalids' foods. Upon these lines the margin of profit was fairly low. The Chief Prices Commissioner (Mr. Percy Whitton), to whom certain representations had been made, agreed as to the desirability of having some means of imposing a penalty in cases where prices were being cut. A further assurance was received that it was not intended to interfere with the operations of the P.A.T.A.

Mr. Cox expressed his appreciation of the hospitality and valuable assistance afforded him by Melbourne pharmacists, particularly by Messrs. Buckhurst, Butchers and McLennan, on the occasion of his visit in connection with the representations made to the Prices Commissioner there. It was apparent to him that the Commissioner viewed the question of price-fixing from the standpoint of the consumer. Thus there was a disposition not to interfere with the operations of large buyers, who are able to purchase their supplies on a better basis, thus enabling them to sell their goods to the advantage of the consumer. In his (Mr. Cox's) opinion, there was another aspect to be considered, and he believed that eventually, in the interests of the consumer himself, some steps would have to be taken to place the small dealer and the large dealer on the same footing. This might be accomplished by co-operation. Concerning the future of price-fixing—even after the war—he did not look for much curtailment of the sphere of operations. In conclusion, Mr. Cox said that where proprietary lines were placed intentionally with grocers, members should express their decided objection to such action.

Mr. G. Hudson formally seconded the adoption of the annual report.

Mr. Macindoe (Nestles) referred to the question of removing infants' and invalids' foods from the list. This had been mentioned at the council meeting. Lines which the P.A.T.A. could

not control should not remain on the list. On the other hand, manufacturers who supported the association would be placed in an invidious position by the removal of their lines. He felt sure that these manufacturers would do their utmost to maintain P.A.T.A. principles. Later on, he intended to move that an addendum list of goods subject to the Price Commissioner's order should be printed at the foot of the ordinary list, together with a statement explaining the difficulty manufacturers laboured under in view of the provisions of the War Precautions Regulations. The object of this was to make it clear that manufacturers desired to support the objects and efforts of this association.

There being no further discussion, the motion for the adoption of the report and financial statement was carried unanimously.

Election of Office-bearers.

The retiring retail section of the Council (Messrs. H. B. D. Cox, M. Meagher, A. G. Short, J. Stewart, and J. K. Wilson), and the auditors (Messrs. H. W. Manning and A. R. Josceyle) were re-elected for the ensuing year.

Addendum List.

On the motion of Mr. Macindoe, seconded by Mr. Davy, it was resolved that an addendum list be added to the ordinary P.A.T.A. list of articles, subject to price-fixing orders, together with a statement setting out the difficulties of manufacturers under existing circumstances, and explaining that manufacturers would endeavour as far as possible to maintain the prices fixed. Mr. Cox said he thought they should continue to list infants' and invalids' foods. Mr. C. Murray (Parke, Davis and Co.) supported the proposal. He thought it would be a great pity if the lines referred to were removed from the list, more particularly the lines of those firms who had been in the past loyal to the association, and the price of whose goods it was not now possible for them to control.

This terminated the ordinary business, and Mr. Cox vacated the chair, to which Mr. Murray was voted.

Appreciation of Mr. Cox's Services.

Mr. J. K. Wilson said there was an important matter he desired to get an expression of opinion on. As they were all aware, their chairman (Mr. Cox) had done a tremendous amount of work in their interests. He thought the time had arrived when they should show their appreciation of Mr. Cox's hard work, extending over many years, by making some presentation to him. Pharmacists were sometimes slow in recognising the good work of their confreres, but there were few who could in their hearts refuse to acknowledge the invaluable services which Mr. Cox had rendered to the P.A.T.A. He desired to move:—

"That the sum of £50 be presented to Mr. H. B. D. Cox out of the funds of the association as a token of the appreciation of members for his able and unselfish efforts on behalf of the P.A.T.A. during the past fifteen years."

"That this meeting desires it to be understood that their presentation is intended only as a small mark of its recognition of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Cox, and in no way adequately represents its appreciation of the enthusiasm, time and energy which he has placed at the disposal of the association."

Mr. Meagher seconded the resolution, which he said spoke for itself, and which, he felt, they would all accept with pleasure. Mr. C. F. Webster said Mr. Cox was one of the few men in pharmacy who had accomplished great results in the interests of the craft. He knew by experience how much it cost to devote time and energy to pharmaceutical matters. The presentation could not be regarded as adequate, nor could it compensate Mr. Cox for the services he had rendered to the association.

Mr. Firth, representing the wholesale section, said that Mr. Cox's work had been stupendous. He had in the past expressed his appreciation of this work. The presentation, he hoped, would be accepted by Mr. Cox as a small token of the members' esteem.

Mr. Emert said that pharmacists individually and collectively owed more than they could repay to Mr. Cox, to whose energy and efforts the strong position of the P.A.T.A. was greatly due. No decent-minded pharmacist, be he member of the association or not, could do other than endorse Mr. Wilson's resolution. He thought a dinner should be tendered to Mr. Cox, and that the presentation might be made on that occasion.

Mr. Macindoe referred to the many good qualities Mr. Cox possessed. Amongst these were sympathy, good judgment, and a desire at all times to help his brother pharmacists.

Mr. Hudson supported the proposal as an expression of their goodwill. Mr. Davy fully endorsed the motion, and hoped that the presentation will be made at a function to be arranged later on.

Mr. L. Zions (secretary) said that his connection with the P.A.T.A. since its inception placed him in a position to appreciate the value of Mr. Cox's work. At times, the P.A.T.A. had passed through troubled waters, but with their chairman's help they had escaped being submerged. The spirit of self-sacrifice had been exemplified in Mr. Cox in a most marked manner, and he endorsed the proposal to make some tangible recompense to him with feelings of great pleasure.

The motion was carried unanimously, Mr. Murray remarking that all that had been said was fully merited by Mr. Cox. A committee, consisting of the whole of the Council, with the exception of Mr. Cox, was appointed to give effect to the resolution, and arrange a suitable function for the presentation.

Mr. Cox, who had retired during the discussion, re-entered the room, and was informed of the resolution which had been carried. He expressed his appreciation of the kind intentions of the members, but felt that he should decline the acceptance of the present, as it would rob him of much of the pleasure he had derived from his work, if he felt that he was being recompensed for the work by a monetary gift.

Mr. Murray asked Mr. Cox to reconsider his determination. The members wished to show

their goodwill and appreciation, and would be disappointed if Mr. Cox could not see his way to accept it in the form desired. In yielding to the general desire, Mr. Cox said he did not wish to appear ungracious or lacking in appreciation. He felt he was sufficiently repaid in knowing that his work had been appreciated and what he had done had proved of value to them as a body.

Invoicing of Goods.

Mr. Cox then resumed the chair. Mr. J. J. Geary said he would like to suggest that wholesalers be asked to invoice their goods to retailers at selling prices, less a discount representing the retailer's profit on such goods. This would tend to support the association's efforts to maintain a reasonable rate of profit. A start might be made with goods manufactured locally. Wholesalers might also, in their weekly advice to retailers, acquaint them with any changes in prices. Pharmacists frequently sold goods at unprofitable rates, because they were unaware of the increase which had taken place. Invoicing might with advantage be more prompt. Frequently invoices did not arrive until a week after the goods had been delivered.

The chairman said that the question of charging goods at selling prices, less a profit discount, required careful consideration before they endorsed it as an association. The local associations were better bodies to handle matters of this sort.

Gummed Labels.

Mr. Geary said that a gummed label, intimating to retailers that an article was on the P.A.T.A. list, should be attached to all protected lines. Mr. Cox, in reply, pointed out that the association had a copyrighted trade mark, but for some reason or other retailers had not made as much use of it as they might have done. He thought that this was probably due to some extra expense which might be entailed in packing goods.

General Business.

Mr. Cox moved a resolution, expressing the appreciation of the meeting for the services rendered by their secretary (Mr. Zions) during the past year. This was carried by acclamation, and suitably acknowledged by the recipient.

The meeting then adjourned.

* * *

The committee met subsequently and decided to present Mr. Cox with a war bond for £50, on behalf of the Association, at a Smoke Concert to be held at Sargent's Cafe, 386 Pitt-street, Sydney, on Thursday, August 29, at 8.30 p.m. Dr. J. F. Elliott (of Messrs. Elliott Bros. Ltd.) will preside.

Sydney Western Suburbs Pharmacists' Association.

The Fifth Annual Meeting of the Sydney Western Suburbs Pharmacists' Association was held at Ashfield on July 25, 1918. About twenty members were present.

After formal business, the election of office-bearers for the year took place. The following were elected:—

President—C. F. Webster.

Vice-Presidents.—Messrs. Ings and McKimm.

Hon. Secretary.—Mr. Ball.

Hon. Treasurer.—Mr. Mayhew.

Committee.—Messrs. Gayfer, Stewart, Emert, Short, and Parle.

Annual Report.—The committee submitted the following report for the year:—

The roll of members of the Association has now 64 names, of which 44 are financial. Four new members were admitted during the year.

Five general meetings, including one special meeting, have been held during the year, at which the average attendance has been 15. It is a matter for regret that both the number of financial members, and the attendance at general meetings, show a falling off compared with last year.

The Annual Meeting was held on 19th July, 1917. About a week later, a social gathering was held at Sargent's Cafe, Pitt-street, Sydney. Amongst our guests were representatives of the Pharmacy Board, Pharmaceutical Society, Master Pharmacists' Association, Northern Sydney, Sydney Eastern Suburbs, Illawarra District Associations, P.A.T.A., P.D.L., the trade papers, and others. A thoroughly enjoyable evening was spent, both by visitors and members.

During the year further efforts were made to secure the Federal recognition of the word "Eutosal," but so far without success. Acting on the recommendation of a special sub-committee, it was decided to secure the co-operation of other organisations in endeavouring to popularise the general use of the word. This effort has met with a measure of success, and "Eutosal" is now being freely used as a synonym for Acetylsalicylic Acid.

The members of the Committee desire to place on record their appreciation of the valuable work undertaken by Mr. Dick in this matter.

In August a revised dispensing price list was issued. Subsequently it was resolved by general meeting that both the dispensing and drug price lists issued by the N.S.W. Association of Master Pharmacists should be adopted by this Association.

Towards the end of the year Mr. T. Hislop Dick resigned the position of Hon. Secretary. His resignation was accepted with extreme regret, as a great deal of the success of the Association, during the past two years, has been due to his efforts.

One of our members, Mr. P. Cambourn, is to be congratulated on having enlisted recently in the A.I.F.

The Annual Report was received and adopted.

Subscription Reduced.—It was pointed out by some members that as dispensing and drug lists were now being sent out regularly by the Master Pharmacists' Association of N.S.W., it might be as well to reduce the subscription to local organisation. Considerable discussion ensued, and eventually Mr. Emert gave notice of a motion to alter the constitution by reducing subscription to 5/- per year.

Social.—The social function was not on the same scale as usual, on account of existing conditions, and for that reason guests from other organisations were not invited. A very pleasant little "get together" chat was enjoyed by members, however, after the business meeting, and Messrs. Ings, Hart and Smith were chiefly responsible for the entertainment of their confreres.

Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia Annual Meeting.

The Annual Meeting was held at Adelaide on July 18, 1918.

Present.—The President (Mr. W. H. Porter), Capt. Fox, Messrs. Fisk, Hustler, Gryst, E. F., Gryst, M. F., Guenther, Burden, Runge, Snook, Kirby, Caught, White, J., Moore, M. C., Binks, Cowling, Shetliffe, Rickards and Humble.

Minutes of last half-yearly meeting read and confirmed, after which Mr. Porter presented his annual address and report.

President's Annual Report.

Mr. Porter said that last year, in referring to the war, he expressed the hope that peace would once more be restored before the next Council election. However, the terrible crisis was still raging, and during the last twelve months had upset everyone in many ways. He again expressed a strong hope that it would not be long before this awful struggle would be brought to a successful and victorious finish, and the earth once more restored to peace and quietness.

Re-election as President.—The Council had, at its meeting that day, elected him President once again. This was his fifth term as President, and whilst he thanked the members for the confidence they had placed in him, he did not wish to monopolise the position. Force of circumstances had no doubt inspired the Council in its decision, and the Society, in having what might be termed a "War President," was following the lead of many other societies who had come to the conclusion that it would be unwise to have a change of President until the great European struggle was over.

Membership.—The membership during the past year had slightly decreased, due to a great extent to those members who had joined the A.I.F. These were not being charged any subscription during their period of military service, although the Society was still keeping them supplied with the various trade journals.

Death of Mr. T. M. Young.—At the last half-yearly meeting he referred to the untimely death of their late beloved Secretary, Mr. T. M. Young, and he could not refrain from again mentioning this at the Annual Meeting. When Mr. Young took over the reins of office from the competent hands of his father, the Council had no doubt of the success he would make of the position, and during his term of office he had proved himself a very capable and trustworthy officer. His death had cut short what would have been a great career, and pharmacy in general, not only in this State, but throughout the Commonwealth, had sustained a great loss by his death. Mr. Young, senior, on the death of his son, once again came to the help of the Society, and willingly agreed to take charge of the various duties of the Board and Council until a successor could be found. For his kindness and thoughtfulness, the Society was deeply indebted, and he was certain he was right in saying that every member extended his deepest sympathy to Mr. J. H. Young in the great loss he had sustained through the death of his son. Their sympathy was also extended to Mrs. T. M. Young in her sad loss.

The New Secretary.—The services of Mr. H. V. Moore had been secured as Secretary, and although he has only been in office for a few months he had so far given general satisfaction. He was young, it was true, but he was experienced. A scholar, an enthusiast in his profession, and, above all, a perfect gentleman, he commanded the respect of all, and the Society could be congratulated in securing his services as Secretary.

Military.—The Society still held the military contract for the dispensing for members (and their dependants) of the permanent forces. This contract had in the past proved satisfactory to members, and had opened up a new avenue in pharmacy wherewith they could show the Government that by their combined efforts they could supply medicines and appliances throughout the whole of the State to public bodies without any hitch and to the better satisfaction of all concerned. The Pharmacists' Reserve had been called up for service. Four of their members (in the person of himself, Messrs. E. F. Gryst, W. T. Magarey and H. V. Moore) had had to don khaki, and from all reports were giving satisfaction. This was the first reserve to be called up in Australia, and was quite unique in the annals of pharmacy. Those of their members who had enlisted were:—Messrs. Asher, Brooks, Chapple, Davies, Hoile, C. V., Henry, Lipsham, E. F., Magarey, P. R., Marsh, Meathrell, Ramsay, Smith, E. F., Vivian, Williams, J. A., and of these several had returned, among whom were Messrs. Asher, Chapple, Davies, Hoile, Marsh, and Vivian. Mr. Ray Young, although not a member of the Society, had also returned. He was the son of Mr. J. H. Young, and a brother of the late Secretary.

The Society had not, as yet, prepared an Honour Roll, but this matter would be attended to in the near future. During the year a visit was paid to the State by Capt. W. D. Williams, of Victoria, Acting Staff Officer to D.G.M.S., for pharmaceutical services during the absence of Major Cossar. The Council entertained Captain Williams at luncheon, and an enjoyable and instructive time was spent.

It was gratifying to see that the military authorities had recognised the services of pharmacists in this war. Several members on active service had been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and he trusted it would not be very long before all registered pharmacists who had enlisted would be raised to a similar position.

Photo of Mr. T. M. Young.—Prior to his return to Victoria, the Council asked Mr. J. H. Young to hang an enlarged photo of his son on the wall of the Council room, and, as members could see, this had been done.

Educational.—During the year the Council had been successful in establishing a special Botany

course for pharmaceutical students. The class was under the supervision of Professor Osborne, and was giving complete satisfaction. The volumetric section was being ably carried on by Mr. H. N. Finlayson, an assistant of Dr. Cooke, of the University. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining a lecturer for the Pharmacy Class. The Council, acting on the advice of Mr. J. H. Young, came to the conclusion that the right man for this position was their Secretary, and after a great deal of persuasion Mr. H. V. Moore consented to take up these duties, and he (Mr. Porter) felt sure Mr. Moore would do full justice to his work.

Deaths.—Again, the evolution of a short space of time had made it necessary to place on record—besides the late Mr. T. M. Young—the death of another old and highly respected member, Mr. Messenger, of Maitland. Mr. Porter also referred to the death of Mr. C. Main, who had been killed on active service. Lieut. Main was not a member of the Society, but he was well known in Adelaide by pharmacists, and was the eldest son of one of their Past-Presidents, the late Mr. W. Main, whose early efforts for pharmacy would always be remembered. Mr. Hector Frazer, another non-member, but an old identity in pharmacy, had also been called to join the great majority.

Social.—As members would agree, this was hardly the time to indulge in social frivolities, consequently very little had been done in this respect. However, the annual bowling match between the Pharmacists and the Parkside Bowling Club had taken place, the result of which had been in favour of the latter, who thereby retained the shield for a further 12 months. He hoped that the next match would result in the pharmacists' favour, so that they could display the coveted shield on their walls, and, once there, he trusted it would adorn their room for many years.

A.P.F.—The copies of this important work being nearly exhausted, the Central Committee thought it advisable to revise the formulae, and make any additions or alterations considered necessary. A sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. W. H. Baker and A. E. Hustler, had the able assistance of Mr. J. H. Young, and they had fully considered the work, and their report had been forwarded to the Central Committee. Before very long a new A.P.F. should be available for members. The A.P.F. was a very important work, and it was to be hoped members would always give it their whole-hearted support. The committee would always appreciate any suggestions for this compilation.

Medal Competition.—No competition had been held this year, which at first sight might appear disappointing, but on viewing the matter carefully one came to the conclusion that the lack of entries was due, no doubt, to the fact that the majority of the most promising and enterprising students had heard their country's call, and were doing yeoman service at the front.

New Associations.—The chemists of the eastern suburbs had during the past few months shown great enterprise, and had recently formed themselves into an association, known as "The Eastern Suburban Chemists' Association." The objects of this association were for the better welfare and interests of its members. With a strong committee, and an excellent secretary in Mr. A. B. Cowling, this association had already dealt with several important matters affecting the welfare, not only of the chemists in those suburbs, but the whole State. The Society wished them good luck in their new departure, and the pharmacists in other districts could well take a lesson from this association, and do likewise. By having friendly meetings at one another's houses, pharmacists would become better known to each other, and a more friendly feeling must follow.

Half-Yearly Meeting.—The half-yearly meeting was held in January last. Some important items were discussed, and although owing to the political upheaval at the time the resolutions decided on were not carried out, he hoped this meeting would take the matter up again, and as things politically were now more settled, bring it to a successful issue.

In conclusion, the President thanked members for their kind attention, and for their attendance that evening. His best thanks were also due to the whole of the Council for their courtesy to him during his recent term of office and to the new Secretary for the great help he had already received from him, and he sincerely hoped his term of office would be as pleasant a one as that just passed, and that long before the next Annual Meeting the world would have a universal and lasting peace. (Applause.)

The President's address was then received and adopted.

Financial.—The balance-sheet was read and passed round for perusal and discussion, after which it was adopted.

Special Business.—The President next outlined the chief business of the evening, and threw the subject open for discussion. Several members spoke in committee, and a line of action was adopted, which was deemed to be satisfactory.

Presentation.—Mr. Runge, on behalf of Mr. W. Wastell, presented the Society with an edition of an English Pharmacopoeia, which was over 100 years old. Accepted with thanks.

Honour Board.—Capt. Fox made strong reference to the fact that the Society had not an honour roll on its wall. Mr. Gryst explained that the Society had this matter in hand, and before long he hoped the roll would be completed and hung in the Society's rooms. Capt. Fox suggested that the Society invest £200 in war securities, and on the motion of Mr. Runge, seconded by Mr. Gryst, this suggestion was carried unanimously.

The meeting then adjourned.

Retail Chemists' Defence Association.

President's Half-Yearly Report.

The half-yearly meeting was held on July 11, when there was a fair attendance of members present.

Mr. M. C. Moore, President, said a motion was carried at the Annual Meeting held in January last to the effect that a scheme should be brought forward to extend the usefulness of the Sonia lines. After due consideration, the committee engaged a traveller to wait upon members with

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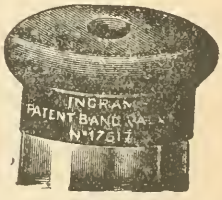

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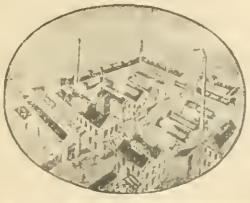

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GALYL is as effective as SALVARSAN or NEO-SALVARSAN on Spirochætes and Trypanosomes, more rapid in action, and free from the neurotropic and congestive action of these preparations.

Practical work with GALYL in the shape of

60,000 INTRAVENOUS and INTRAMUSCULAR INJECTIONS administered in Military, Naval, and the principal General Hospitals throughout the United Kingdom, has demonstrated that this preparation is **more rapid and less toxic** in action than any compound of the "606" group, which accounts for the **consistently excellent clinical results without any undesirable by-effects.**

ROYAL COMMISSION ON VENEREAL DISEASES.

Final Report of the Commissioners.

SUBSTITUTES FOR SALVARSAN.

"..... another French substitute, **GALYL**, a compound of arsenic and phosphorus, has recently come into prominence, and its use has been attended with considerable success."

"Favourable reports have also been obtained regarding the preparation **GALYL.** At the Male Lock Hospital 1,000 injections of this substance have been administered, and it is reported that they have been attended with **as good results as in cases treated by Salvarsan and Neosalvarsan:** in no instance were the injections followed by reactions indicative of arsenic poisoning."

The Treatment of Carbuncles, Boils, Anthrax, Acne, Styes,

and Diseases arising from Staphylococcus.

STANNOXYL

ROBERT & CARRIÈRE, Paris.

(An Oxide of Tin and Tin Metal Free from Lead)

A scientific production the value of which has been studied very closely. The effect is very prompt; from the second day of treatment the pain is relieved, the carbuncles begin to dry up, and those which are just opening are stopped in their course; the core is not expelled but reabsorbed.

In the majority of cases definite results are obtained within five or six days; it is seldom necessary to take the full ten days' treatment, and relapses are unknown.

The daily dose for adults is 4 to 8 tablets, children 2 to 4 tablets.

Supplied in vials of 80 tablets.

samples. He regretted that, after a very short time, owing to ill-health, the traveller resigned his position. The innovation showed great possibilities, and he hoped that they might be able to secure the services of another traveller at a later date.

Owing to the war, several lines were held up. They were now making every effort to keep up stocks, but members realise the difficulties under which they were working, especially when consideration was given to the fact that they must work on such a small capital and the consequent inability to purchase in large quantities.

Members were urged to give the Sonia lines the prominence that they deserved by window shows, as there were few lines which showed as good a margin, and the sale of which was solely controlled by the chemists. For the information of members, a sample of each Sonia line had been placed in the room for inspection by members, and lists had been printed and would be supplied to each member so as to facilitate ordering, and to ensure that a member would have both the cost and selling price before him.

They were bringing forward new lines as occasion permitted. He strongly commended the two latest, viz., Sonopines and Sonia Shaving Stick. They should both be good sellers. They had also in hand a corn silk and a killnit pomade. The latter should be ready shortly and the corn silk when the silk arrived from America. Several other lines were under consideration, and full information would be given as soon as matters were finalised. The committee would welcome any suggesting from members, either in regard to new lines or on any other matter of interest.

Members were supplied with a list of the contributions paid by members to the fund raised to settle the solicitor's costs in the Arbitration Court proceedings, and the thanks of the committee were due to the members who contributed so readily. The ready response augured well for the welfare of our Association, and for the combination of their forces.

The question of lodge dispensing had been given much thought and consideration by the committee. The chemists in the eastern suburbs had formed themselves into an association, and the association had been successful in entering into an agreement with the lodges for the supply of medicines to lodge members. They were dealing directly with the lodges, and it was hoped that this arrangement would prove to be a more equitable one than the old arrangement with the doctors. Full particulars had been furnished, and later in the evening they would have an opportunity of discussing this matter and deciding whether the Association should endeavour to make a similar arrangement with doctors and lodges in the metropolitan area.

The constant and never-ending rise in prices had been a source of trouble and worry to the committee, and members would realise the difficulties which had to be contended with.

Members had been advised of many changes in prices, and he trusted that the lists had been helpful to members, and that generally the work of the committee would commend itself to the members, and would be of assistance to them.

New South Wales.

Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

The regular monthly meeting was held at the Board-room, Richmond Terrace, on August 13.

Present.—Mr. F. P. J. Gray (in the chair), and Messrs. Loney, Williams, Short, Dixson, Duncan, and Schofield.

The Minutes of last meeting were taken as read, as they were very voluminous, and the time for the Board meeting, which was to be followed by a special meeting of the Council, was short.

Preliminary Examination.—The Preliminary examiner wrote, saying that the text books for the ensuing year would be Caesar de Belle Gallico, Book 5, and Scott's Lady of the Lake, Canto 5.

Board Meetings.—A letter was received from the Premier's Department, stating that it was desired to provide accommodation for the Red Cross work for returned blind soldiers in Richmond Terrace, and that the Resumed Property Department (as owners) had been directed to allot space for all tenants in the Terrace. The Registrar reported that the Pharmacy Board, Aboriginees Protection Board, Medical Board, and Dental Board would in future meet in the same room. Certain alterations in the building were being made, and the entrance in future would be a door lower down the Terrace, and a doorway would be made between the two buildings. The letter was received. The Registrar explained that the meetings of the other Boards would not interfere with the Pharmacy Board meetings.

Proposed Remission of Fine.—The Department of Justice wrote re the prosecution of Harry Young Yan, who was fined for selling phenol in a sauce bottle without any indication of the poisonous nature of the contents of the bottle. Harry Young Yan applied for a remission of the fine, stating that he sold sheep dip. It was resolved to reply, laying the facts before the Minister. Defendant in this case was fined for selling poisons without a license, and for not properly labelling the poison that he sold. He did not sell sheep dip. He sold phenol, which was asked for by the purchaser. A deterrent penalty was asked for, as several sellers had been cautioned, but they continued to break the law.

Returned Papers.—The papers of the late Stewart Miller Beattie, of the A.M.C., Liverpool, were forwarded by the Officer Commanding the Field Hospital at Liverpool, which the Board asked for for safe custody. The Registrar said that these papers had been posted on to the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, by whom they had been issued, to prevent any possible misuse of them.

Inspector's Report.—The Inspector's report of his last visit to Wallsend and Maitland district was received. Sixteen prosecutions were successful, and the magistrate imposed fines for selling poison without a license. The case against the assistant of Dr. Hocken, for dispensing in

the absence of the doctor, failed for want of sufficient evidence, and the case was dismissed.

An Unsuccessful Student.—A letter was received from Mr. L. Connolly, a student, who failed in the last Final Examination, asking for a special examination, as he has enlisted. He desired to sit again for examination in the middle of September. Mr. Gray said that he knew the candidate, and thought that he would have to work very hard to pass in that short time. Mr. Short said that the candidate failed badly, and he considered that he would not be fit to pass without six months' more study. Mr. Loney said that he quite agreed with Mr. Short; the applicant had only to apply to the military for extension of time, and he could prepare and pass his final before leaving for active service abroad. It was decided to refuse the request.

Mr. Miller's Enlistment.—A letter was received from the Minister for Health, with a letter from the Crown Solicitor and the approval of the Minister for Justice, stating that there was no objection to the Board, if they saw fit, granting leave of absence to Mr. Norman M. Miller, on pay equal to the difference between his military pay and the amount he was previously receiving from the Board until his discharge from the Military Department or the Board terminated his engagement. Mr. Loney proposed, and Mr. Short seconded,—"That the Board adopt the course as sanctioned." Carried.

Workers' Association.—A letter was received from the Minister, stating that permission had been given to the general secretary of the Workers' Association (Mr. D. Stewart) to place in the various public buildings of the metropolis cards for the purpose of advertising a course of lectures to be given in the Trades Hall, under the supervision of the Association. Received.

Voluntary Workers.—A circular was received from Government, calling on all public servants to give voluntary aid in building soldiers' cottages at Marubra, and to subscribe quarterly for material to build such cottages. The Secretary said that he could not do manual work, but was willing to subscribe to the cause.

The Case of Henry E. Perry.—A letter was received from the Dental Board, asking what was the status as a pharmacist of Henry E. Perry, of North Sydney, he having applied for admission to a dental examination for the purpose of becoming registered as a dentist. Mr. Loney proposed, and Mr. Short seconded—"That the facts, without comment, be placed before the Dental Board." Carried.

Judge Docker's Decision.—A letter from Government, with letter of advice from Crown Law Department, on the matter of the decision of Judge Docker, who stated that "a poisonous mixture, if marked as per section 4 of the Poisons Act, is exempt as long as it is capable of destroying vermin." The Crown Law Office practically agreed with Judge Docker, and stated that the wording of the Act was not clear, and that it would be advisable to have the Act altered so as to avoid the danger of any or all poisons being exempt under that clause.

Mr. Short said that special note should be taken of this letter of advice, and that the attention of the Government be directed to the very anomalous position created by this decision. It would be very little use amending the old Act. It would be better to wait until they got the new Bill. Mr. Loney concurred. It would be well to use this communication as a powerful lever to help to get the new Bill passed with as little delay as possible.

Treasurer's Statement.—This showed a credit balance of £109/6/2. Accounts amounting to £74/7/2 were passed for payment.

Final Examination.—The examiners reported that the following candidates passed the Final Examination, as held in July, 1918, in the following order of merit:—W. B. P. King, C. R. Thompson, C. P. Thompson, Allan Greig, Raymond Proust, A. G. May, L. G. Letters, and Cecil A. Medlicott (equal), David Watt, and W. H. May.

Registration under Pharmacy Act.—The following applied, and were granted, registration:—Edward B. Elliott, of Sydney (Ph.C. of Western Australia); W. H. May, of Chatswood; C. P. Thomson, of Coogee; M. F. Merton, of Burwood; A. Greig, of Sydney; and C. A. Medlicott, of Katoomba.

Registration under Poisons Act.—The following applications were granted, and pharmacists' poisons licenses were issued:—E. B. Elliott, W. H. May, C. P. Thompson, M. F. Merton, A. Greig, C. A. Medlicott.

In Lieu of Preliminary.—The intermediate certificates of Bert Truscott and Evelyn Nora Legg, and the matriculation examination certificate of G. J. Angles, were received and accepted in lieu of Preliminary Examination.

Indentures Registered.—F. M. Oakes to J. Stevens, of Leichhardt; C. E. Finn, to J. T. Townley, of Sydney; D. O. Evans, to E. W. Watts, of Epping; E. F. Sone to C. Sone, of Kensington; G. P. Rayner to L. A. Kock, of Sydney; L. J. Lynch to G. J. Lynch, of Haverfield; L. R. Evans to F. Blomfield, of Bathurst; O. V. Childs to W. M. Best, of Burwood; G. J. Angles to A. Sadler, of North Sydney; L. F. Simpson, to L. P. Williams, of Waterloo; S. A. Morris to A. Rogers, of Leichhardt; and W. H. Crossley to J. C. Hallam, of Sydney.

Returning Officer's Report.—According to the provisions of the Pharmacy Act 1897, an election of two members of the Pharmacy Board of N.S.W. was held on the 12th day of July, 1918. As two nominations only have been received for the vacancies on the Board, I declare Mr. James Dixson and Mr. Thomas Slade Loney duly elected members of the Pharmacy Board for the next three years. Signed—F. P. J. Gray, Returning Officer, Sydney, July 22, 1918.

Election of President.—Mr. Gray proposed, and Mr. Duncan seconded—"That Mr. E. E. C. Schofield be President for the ensuing twelve months." Mr. Short proposed Mr. Gray for a further term of office, giving as his reason that there was a lot of work in a critical stage which could best be dealt with by Mr. Gray continuing

in office for another year. Mr. Williams seconded the nomination of Mr. Gray, and quite agreed with Mr. Short that the business before the Board for the ensuing year would best be dealt with by Mr. Gray. Mr. Duncan said that he quite recognised that Mr. Gray had done excellent work, yet he thought that as Mr. Gray had had four years of office as their President, he might quite well step down and give place to another man; at the same time he fully concurred with what had been said by the proposer and seconder of Mr. Gray's nomination. Mr. Schofield said that, with the consent of his proposer and seconder, he would retire from the position of candidate for the office. He also could bear testimony to the excellent manner in which Mr. Gray had managed the affairs of the Board. Mr. Gray put his own nomination to the meeting, and declared himself elected. Mr. Gray thanked the members for the honour they had done him. His entry on a fifth year of office constituted a record..

Election of Hon. Treasurer.—Mr. E. E. C. Schofield was unanimously elected Honorary Treasurer for the ensuing year.

The meeting then adjourned.

Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

The regular monthly meeting of the Council of this Society was held at the office of the Pharmacy Board on August 6, at 3 p.m.

Present.—Mr. J. F. McKimm (Vice-President) in the chair, and Messrs. T. S. Loney, T. Hislop Dick, T. M. J. Goldrick, Capt. Wadsworth, F. P. J. Gray, J. Duncan, W. Short, and L. P. Williams.

Mr. J. Dixson (President) sent an apology for his absence, as he had to attend the funeral of a very old friend.

Prosecution for Sale of "Glaxo."—The case of a chemist having been heavily fined for selling a tin of "Glaxo" at a price more than that fixed, was considered, and it was resolved that the President be instructed to write to Mr. Massey Green, M.P., on the matter. Mr. Gray said that chemists should bear in mind that a quotation of a price higher than that fixed was an offence. He believed that the sale was quite inadvertent, and the offender pleaded guilty, thinking that it was but a technical error, and by pleading guilty he would be let down with a very nominal fine; instead of which he was fined £25, with costs. He called the members' attention to the new regulations regarding the fixed prices.

Microscopic Society.—The chairman called the members' attention to the meeting of the Microscopical Society, to be held in St. James' Hall, on the following Friday. Members of the Pharmaceutical Society were invited to be present, and if they could bring a microscope and any exhibits, so much the better. Mr. Gray said that notice of the meeting had been posted at the University, and students were invited to be present and to bring specimens of their work.

Queensland Wages Award.—A copy of this award was laid on the table.

Treasurer's Statement.—This showed a credit balance of £867, with £15 in the Benevolent Fund. Accounts amounting to £12/19/9 were passed for payment.

New Members.—Mr. D. G. Patchell, of Mosman, and Mr. H. J. Holmes, of Murwillumbah, were elected by ballot to membership.

Early Closing Bill.—The Secretary reported that this Bill had been read for the first time. The recommendations of the Council and of special meetings of pharmacists held to consider the matter had been disregarded, and if the Bill passed as it was introduced, the hour of closing would be 6 o'clock, and the same as other shops, while friendly societies' dispensaries would be allowed to keep open until 9 o'clock. There was also no proper or suitable provision made for purchase of necessary articles after hours. Mr. Short said that they had emphasised certain of these points in their deputation to the Minister. The Bill would seriously affect the business of the country chemists, and would be a great inconvenience to country people. Mr. Loney said that the alterations were monstrous, and it would be necessary for them to take energetic steps to secure the recognition of the views of the trade as formerly set forth. Mr. Short proposed, and Mr. Loney seconded, "That a deputation, consisting of the President, Vice-President and Secretary wait on the Minister in charge of the Bill to lay the views of the trade again before him."—Carried. The chairman said that, if other members of the Council wished to be present with the deputation, they would be welcome.

Veterinary Surgeons Bill.—The Secretary reported that this Bill was again before the House. It was practically the same Bill as was introduced three years ago, and withdrawn. In it the rights of pharmacists to practice veterinary medicine were not recognised. They claimed that where a chemist had been in the habit of doing veterinary work for a period of two years prior to the passing of the Act, they should be eligible to registration under the new Act if they applied within twelve months for such registration. Mr. Loney said that it should be distinctly understood that the pharmacist did not desire the title of "Veterinary Surgeon," but only wished to continue as heretofore to supply and to charge for veterinary medicines supplied to his customers. Mr. McKimm said that every member of the Council should get a copy of the proposed Bill, and make himself familiar with its provisions; also he should know what pharmacists desired to be introduced, so as to protect their rights, then he should interview the member for his district and impress upon him the views held by chemists. By this means they might hope for some results. It was decided that the same deputation as was dealing with Early Closing, with the addition of the name of Mr. F. P. J. Gray, should represent the Society on the matter.

Price Fixing Matters.—Mr. Gray called attention to the rule that printed forms with the prices to be charged were to be displayed in the shop windows, and also in the shop. He had

endeavoured to obtain copies of the forms, but had been told that there were none in Sydney yet. It had been ordered that such forms should be displayed within seven days. He thought that the Secretary should secure a thousand copies, and send them out to the members of the Society, to enable them to comply with the law. It was proposed by Mr. Short, and seconded by Mr. Duncan, that the Secretary should obtain a copy, and if necessary get copies printed for distribution to the members.—Carried.

Weights and Measures Bill.—The Secretary indicated that the business of pharmacists was considerably affected by this Bill. He suggested that a circular be sent to the members of the Society, calling their attention to certain clauses. It was resolved that the Council meet after the meeting of the Pharmacy Board to consider this Act and other Acts of Parliament affecting the business of the pharmacist. (The Pharmacy Board would meet at 2.30 p.m. on August 13, and the Council would meet at 3.30 p.m., or as soon as the Board had finished their meeting.

Special Meeting of Council.

A special meeting of the Council was held on August 13th, at 3.30 p.m.

Present.—Mr. J. Dixson (in the chair), with Messrs. L. P. Williams, T. S. Loney, W. Short, J. Duncan, J. F. McKimm, J. H. Dick, J. K. Wilson, T. M. J. Goldrick, and A. Rogers.

Weights and Measures Bill.—Mr. Dixson said that they had waited on the officer in charge of this Department, and had been most courteously received. They were asked to make suggestions which would facilitate working, and which might be adopted in the work of the department. These recommendations might deal with the graduations of the measures and similar matters. After lengthy discussion, it was moved by Mr. Dick that the measures recommended to the Department be as follows:—Dram measures graduated in minims; two dram measures graduated in drams and minims; four dram measures graduated in drams, half drams and minims; one ounce measures graduated to 240 minims in minims, and to ounce in drams and half drams, two ounce measures graduated in minims to 240 minims; and to two ounces in drams and half drams. Mr. Dick submitted a sketch of a 2 oz. measure with the graduations marked according to his motion. This motion was seconded, and carried.

Marking the Weights and Measures on Packages.—Mr. J. K. Wilson called attention to the regulation dealing with this matter. He said that the wholesale houses were very remiss in the manner in which they marked the contents of the packages put up by them, yet the blame fell on the retailer, if he sent out goods marked wrongly. He moved that a letter be sent to the wholesale houses on the matter, and that they request that special attention be given to see that all the packages complied with Part 7, Clauses H and J, of the Weights and Measures Act. The motion was carried.

Legal Opinion.—It was decided to consult the Society's solicitors on the question as to how the business of chemists would be affected by this Bill. Mr. Dixson said that the Bill more especially affected the sale of goods—it did not refer to the scales and weights used in manufacturing processes, or even in dispensing, or for scientific purposes. It was decided to send a circular to the members on the matter.

Early Closing.—The Council repeated its action taken at the former meeting, and resolved that a deputation, consisting of the President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Mr. L. P. Williams, wait on Mr. Beeby, and lay before him the resolutions passed on the matter.

Fixed Prices.—The Secretary stated that there were no forms available for distribution to chemists. It was resolved that the Secretary make application for a supply of forms for members, but failing to obtain a sufficient supply he was to have the same printed and distributed.

Veterinary Surgeons Bill.—The Council confirmed the action taken by the former meeting, and the President especially urged the members to use their influence with their members of Parliament. It would be necessary to lobby members of Parliament to make them fully conversant with the claims of pharmacists.

Circular.—The President was empowered to draw up a circular dealing with the matters considered to be of vital importance to pharmacists and to have copies of the same sent to the members of the Society.

Patriotic Resolution.—Mr. J. F. McKimm (Vice-President) said that, in the absence of the President, he had been asked to move the following patriotic resolution, which he was sure would be heartily endorsed, not only by every member of the Council of the Society, but also will have the hearty support of every individual member of the Society:—"That this Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, as representing Pharmacy in that State, declares its confidence in the cause of the Allies and the final victory of our armies. On behalf of the pharmacists throughout the State, we pledge ourselves to do all that is within our power to help to win the war."

The motion was seconded by Mr. J. Duncan, and carried unanimously.

Interview with the President—At an interview later, Mr. Dixson said:—"I regret that I was unavoidably absent from the Council meeting, and thus was unable to move the patriotic motion, which I considered we should pass on the fourth war anniversary. I wished to point out that we had sent a great number of our best men to the front, and that master pharmacists everywhere were suffering serious inconveniences through liberating their apprentices and assistants for war service. We willingly work harder in order that the public may not be inconvenienced, and do all in our power to encourage the enlistment of our employees, although many of us can badly spare them. Those who cannot go to serve abroad must stop at home and work, so that others may go. Many pharmacists have sold their businesses and gone, not only as dispensers, but also into the firing line. I was

glad to see the patriotic spirit displayed by the dental profession, and we are all proud of what our medical men have done at the war; but in their special sphere pharmacists have done excellent work, and the future will find them equally loyal and desirous of serving their country. The only regret of many a pharmacist is that he is incapacitated by age from accepting military service."

The New South Wales Association of Master Pharmacists.

A meeting of the Executive Committee was held on August 8, at which the whole of the Committee were present. Mr. C. L. Butchers, Editor of the *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy*, was present by invitation, and was cordially welcomed by the President (Mr. Lloyd), on behalf of the Committee. The routine business of the meeting was allowed to stand over for an adjourned meeting, in order to permit of a talk on Pharmaceutical matters generally by Mr. Butchers.

The following business was afterwards transacted:—

Weights and Measures Regulations. — Mr. Webster reported result of Sub-Committee's investigation into Weights and Measures Act and Regulations and presented a statement of the Regulations, etc., to be observed by Pharmacists. This report was received and adopted, and the Secretary instructed to have the statement printed and circulated to Pharmacists throughout the State, accompanied by a covering letter.

New Members.—The following were upon application admitted Members of the Association:—R. C. Lester, Gloucester; P. J. Bailey, Drummoyne; C. J. Cavanough and Co., Lismore; W. J. Boanas, Enfield; Jas. E. Ellis, West Wallsend; E. A. Manning, Mosman; Geo. R. Dinsmore, Temora; J. Butterfield, Redfern.

Early Closing.—The matter of the new Early Closing Bill before Parliament was considered, and it was resolved to endeavour to obtain an interview or deputation with the Minister for Labour and Industry, to place before him the resolution carried by an Extraordinary General Meeting of this Association dealing with the hours of closing, required by members of this association for the whole of the profession in N.S.W. The following were added to those already appointed to deal with this matter:—J. K. Wilson, W. S. Park, and D. H. B. Cox, with power to add to their Members.

The adjourned meeting of the Executive Committee was held on August 15, when the whole of the Committee were present, and the following business was transacted:—

Rubber Stamps.—The Secretary reported that he had received and executed orders for four dozen Revolving Rubber Stamps for marking the Net Weight or Measure on packages as required by the Weights and Measures Regulations.

Weights and Measures Act Regulations.—The Secretary also reported having sent to every pharmacist in N.S.W. a printed list of general information for pharmacists, which the Sub-Committee had culled from the Weights and Measures Act Regulations. The Superintendent of the Weights and Measures Department, having approached the Association and asked them to suggest a List of Measures and the manner in which they should be graduated for the use of Pharmacists in their Dispensaries. Mr. Webster was appointed to act on behalf of the Committee in this matter. The recommendations made by Mr. Webster were endorsed by the Executive and forwarded to the Superintendent. The recommendations made were, that the following measures should be permitted:—1 drachm, 2 drachms, 4 drachms, 1 oz., 2 ozs., 4 ozs., ½ pint, 1 pint, 1 qrt.

The following copies of letters are fair samples of many others which are being received, and indicate the manner in which the work of the Association is being regarded by Pharmacists generally.

"Please convey to the Officers of the Association my thanks for their very useful and successful labours on behalf of our body."

"I much appreciate the Price Circulars which the Association have issued, and these seem to me to work more for unity amongst Pharmacists than anything else which I have ever seen from any Society. They are specially useful for country Chemists who are unable otherwise to obtain information concerning the fluctuations of the markets and the consequent changes in retail prices."

"I received the Drug Price List from you yesterday, also covering letter. I am sure the list will be of great help to me, and I am very glad to receive same. I believe your Association intends to look after the interest of the country Pharmacist, as well as his city brother, and this being so, I think it is up to me to join up with you, so I will be pleased if you will send me along an application form for membership, and let me know the entrance fee. I also want a copy of the Weights and Measures Act Regulations, and one of the revolving Rubber Stamps when they are ready."

L. J. THOMPSON,
Secretary.

Decrease in Crime.

The returns for the metropolitan area of Sydney for the past year show a decrease of crime to the extent of over 12 per cent. One medical man accounts for this decrease by saying that people are "saner" since the war than formerly. He accounts for much of the crime in Sydney as "a species of mental perversion," and declares that the majority of people convicted of serious offences are not actually in their right senses at the time of the commission of the offence. "Cerebral excitement often leads to crime," he remarked, and "many a man would be saved from commission of a crime by the timely administration of a dose of bromide." The trouble is to induce the criminal to take the dose of bromide at a proper time. As bromide has gone up in price since the outbreak of the war, and as far less is now used than formerly, one might ex-

pect for an increase of crime rather than a decrease. If bromide is to empty the prisons, then the State should see that good supplies are available. Another authority says that the decrease is due to so many of our expert criminals having gone to the war. Drunkenness in the city is said to be on the increase.

Opium Smoking.

A novel defence was put up at the Central Police Court on Aug. 2., when three European women with seven others, were charged with smoking opium in a house in Hunt-street, Sydney, and Sin Hop was charged with being the keeper of the house. Sin was fined £50, with costs, or six months' imprisonment. The smokers were fined £2, with costs, or 14 days' gaol. One of the smokers produced a doctor's certificate, which stated that the accused was an habitual opium smoker, and he could not abandon the habit entirely without endangering his life. The magistrate said he could not accept this as justifying the offence under the circumstances, and imposed the fine as in the other cases.

Doctors and Lodge Patients.

In the District Court, Sydney, on August 8, Dr. F. S. Thane, of Mosman, sued Leslie Nilsson for the recovery of fees for the attendance upon his wife. Defendant was a lodge patient, but the doctor claimed that he had made special arrangements for attendance as a private patient, and received special attention accordingly. When a confinement case was that of a lodge patient, the doctor sterilised his hands, but did not use rubber gloves. It appeared that defendant had admitted the debt, and paid a part of the charge, and it was for the balance that the doctor sued. The judge gave the plaintiff a verdict for the amount claimed, £12/10/-. This case caused considerable comment through the columns of the daily press. Lodge doctors deny that they are in the habit of giving an inferior service to lodge patients. Medicine and attendance, they assert, are as thorough and as careful in the case of lodge patients as those of private patients.

Pure Food.

In an address before the Health Society, delivered at the Education Buildings Hall, by Mr. A. Kench, on August 12, on the subject, "Pure Food for the People," the lecturer dealt with common forms of adulteration. The commonest was water in the milk. Some milkmen took water from the customers' own taps, and sold it to them with their milk. Butchers are said to improve the colour of their meat by using formalin. The lecturer also spoke of the danger of placing poisons in food containers, and showed a sauce bottle full of sheep dip, as sold by a storekeeper. The danger of such practices was clearly pointed out, and also the penalty that was attached to offences of this character. The use of food containers for poisonous liquids was a punishable offence Unfortunately, hitherto the inspector has been too busy with other prosecutions to take up this work, but after his recent remarks on the subject, it is hoped that steps will be taken to bring the offenders to book.

The Microscopical Society.

This society is doing good work in Sydney. The July monthly meeting of members was well attended, and lecturettes and exhibits were of a very highly interesting character. The President, Dr. Oliver Latham, showed how the microscope greatly aided the investigations as to the nature of cancerous growths. Mr. W. Watkin Brown and other members exhibited a fine series of diatomacea, and Mr. A. J. Perrier exhibited a fine English-made microscope, as showing that the British makers could turn out as good, if not better, instruments than those made in Germany. The August meeting took the form of a conversazione at St. James' Hall. Pharmacy students were invited to attend, and exhibit specimens of their work.

Victoria.

Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

The monthly meeting of the Board was held on Wednesday, August 14.

Present.—The President (Mr. Towl) in the chair, and Messrs. Bailey, Buckhurst, Fleay, Gulliver, and Sayer. An apology for non-attendance was received from Mr. Jewkes.

Correspondence.—Letters outwards, Nos. 558 to 643, were laid on the table, and, with inward correspondence, included the following:—

Mr. Kenneth P. Goodisson wrote, stating that, in consequence of his former employer being on active service in India, his apprenticeship indenture papers had not yet been signed. He now desired to effect a transfer to a pharmacist nearer Melbourne, and he wished to know whether the thirteen months already served would be accepted by the Board as portion of his four years' apprenticeship. He further pointed out that his father had been recently killed in action, and that he was anxious to complete his pharmaceutical course as early as possible in order to be in a position to assist his mother. It was decided that, under the circumstances, the Board would agree to date the indentures back to the time Mr. Goodisson commenced his service, and the Registrar was instructed to write to Mr. Goodisson's former employer, asking him to expedite the execution of the necessary documents. The President said that the Board could only act within its legal compass, and that it was essential that all indentures should be duly executed and registered with the Board.

Messrs. William Bowring and Co., Mildura, wrote, asking for a list of the medicines and drugs which they were not permitted to sell under the Poisons Act. A reply was sent forwarding a copy of the list of Scheduled Poisons, and pointing out that preparations containing any of these poisons could only be sold by qualified persons. It was also suggested that the safest course to adopt was to require the manufacturers to give an undertaking that their preparations did not contain any scheduled poisons.

The Rev. H. A. Brooksbank, B.A., the Board's Preliminary Examiner, forwarded a comparative

statement of the value of the Preliminary Examinations of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and South Australia. The report disclosed that the Victorian standard was the highest, with the exception of Latin, and that in New South Wales, Geometry had not yet been made a compulsory subject. It was resolved to thank Mr. Brooksbank for the trouble he had taken in connection with this matter.

Mr. F. J. Corrigan, Daylesford, wrote, stating that at the last Preliminary Examination he had passed in three subjects. He had still two subjects to do, and he wished to know, should he fail in one of these at the September Examination, if he could take the remaining subject in December. To be informed that he could.

Mr. L. J. Fitzsimons, West Warburton, wrote, stating that he held a licence under the Poisons Act some two or three years ago and had allowed it to lapse. He now wished to renew it. Resolved that the renewal be granted without furnishing fresh application forms, subject to the payment of the licence fee.

Mr. Keith Ramsay, East St. Kilda, wrote, enclosing questions set for the Commonwealth Public Service (Clerical Division) Examination for Naval staff clerks, together with a list of marks obtained by him at the examination held in April last. The papers were submitted to the Board's Preliminary Examiner, who furnished a report on their comparative value. It was resolved that the application could not be granted, as the examination was not equal to the Board's requirements.

Miss Dorothy Sarah Levi applied for exemption from the Preliminary Examination as a matriculated student of the Melbourne University. Resolved that the application be granted.

The Grocers' Association of Victoria wrote in reference to a sale of phenyle in a beer bottle. The Registrar stated that this matter had been investigated, and that sufficient evidence had been collected to justify proceedings being taken, provided the person who purchased the phenyle was willing to give evidence in Court. The Grocers' Association had been informed that the Board was willing to go on with the case, provided the purchaser of the phenyle would give the necessary evidence regarding the sale.

Other formal correspondence was read and minuted.

Enrolment of Managers.—Mr. A. J. Williamson, managing for Mr. H. L. Hastings, Stawell; Mr. J. Barker, managing Gladwin's Pharmacy, Wonthaggi; Messrs. J. S. Black and Sons notified that Mr. R. R. Rich was managing their Collingwood business; Mr. Harold Cooke their East Melbourne business, and Mr. G. M. Dorman their business at Middle Brighton; Mr. James Taite, of Yea, notified the sale of his business to Mr. E. H. Shelley, late of South Melbourne.

Apprenticeship Indentures.—The following apprenticeship indentures were registered:—John William Jones to T. R. Jones, Bendigo; Allan William Hall, to Frederick Cornu, Kerang; Medicis Violetta Jago to F. N. Pleasance, Melbourne; Annie Maria Wills to W. H. Cornell, Ballarat; Erik S. Nathan to P. C. Cathcart, Surrey Hills; Audrey Evelyn Parsons to G. E. Gulliver, and J. E. Wasley, Melbourne.

The apprenticeship indentures of Margaret Jean Allan were transferred from C. T. S. Skewes and H. H. Richmond to H. H. Richmond and Harold B. Keig.

Mr. B. Farrar applied to have the apprenticeship indentures of H. H. Wilson cancelled on the ground that the apprentice had left his employment without consent, and had not since been heard of. It was resolved that this matter be held over until the next meeting, pending further inquiries.

Poisons Licenses.—Licenses under the Poisons Act were granted to the following:—J. McKinnon, McKinnon's Post Office; L. R. Chamberlin, Speed; C. H. Roberts, Ouyen.

Erasure of Name.—The name of Henry Thomas Tompsitt, who died at St. Kilda on June 4, was erased from the Pharmaceutical Register.

Police Report.—A report was received from the police in connection with the death of two children from strychnine poisoning. The report showed that the poison had been kept in a deed box for over ten years. The children managed to open the box, and took some of the strychnine, with the result that they both died within an hour. The police were able to trace the sale of the poison, although the transaction took place over ten years ago.

Prosecutions and Enquiries.—The Registrar reported that two cases under the Poisons Act were heard at Mildura on August 5th. A fine of 10/- with £3/15/- costs was imposed in each case.

It was resolved to write to the Secretary of the St. Arnaud U.F.S. Dispensary, pointing out that no notification had been received regarding the appointment of the pharmacist in charge of the dispensary, as required by the Regulations under the Medical Act.

A report was received, stating that the dispensing at the Wangaratta Hospital was being undertaken by the Secretary, who was not a qualified pharmacist. It was resolved to bring the matter under the notice of the Chief Secretary.

Reports were received from the inspector in connection with certain purchases which had been made during the month. Prosecutions in seven cases were authorised to be instituted.

A communication was forwarded to the Eaglehawk U.F.S. Dispensary, pointing out that evidence had been obtained that the dispensary had been trading outside of the limits allowed by the Friendly Societies Act, but that in view of the recent prosecutions under the Poisons Act, the Board did not wish to take further action, provided it received a guarantee that the dispensary would be conducted on proper lines in future, and that steps would be taken to prevent a recurrence of the offence. A reply was received, stating that the Dispensary Committee regretted very much that the class of trade referred to had been carried on. The committee gave the Board an assurance that steps would be taken to prevent a repetition of the practice in future.

It was resolved that the explanation be accepted, and that no further proceedings be taken.

Preliminary Examination Syllabus.—The Preliminary Examiner forwarded a draft syllabus of the examination for 1919-20. In view, however, of the doubt which existed as to the scope of the University Examination in English, it was decided to postpone consideration of this matter until the next meeting.

Chemistry Examination in New South Wales.—The Registrar reported that he had interviewed the President and Registrar of the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, and had received an assurance that the practical examination in Chemistry was now being insisted upon.

Conference with the B.M.A.—The Registrar reported that the Council of the British Medical Association had agreed to a further Conference with representatives of the Board in reference to existing poisons legislation. The President said that he did not think that there was much prospect of any further legislation being obtained during the present session. The arrangements for the Conference were left in the hands of the Registrar.

Nurses Registration Bill.—A copy of this Bill was laid on the table. It was pointed out that none of the amendments asked for last Session had been inserted, and it was resolved that further representations on the subject should be made to the Government.

Financial.—The Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Bailey, submitted the monthly financial statement, showing a credit balance of £124/1/1. Accounts, amounting to £97/18/11, were passed for payment.

General.—Mr. Bailey said he would like to mention that the Board's clerk had returned from Active Service, and that he was very glad to see him back again at his duties. The meeting then adjourned.

Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

The monthly meeting of the Council was held on Thursday, August 15.

Present.—The President (Major Cossar), in the chair, and Messrs. Bailey, Champion, Francis, Imes, Kernot, Owen, Pickford, and Taylor.

Apologies for non-attendance were received from Messrs. Gabriel, Lee, and Leete.

Correspondence.—A country pharmacist wrote asking if he required to be registered in order to undertake the analysis of milk and food. Informed that there was nothing to prevent any pharmacist undertaking this class of work, but that he could not appear in court and give evidence unless he was registered as a public analyst.

Professor Chas. H. La Wall, of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, wrote, thanking the Council for its good wishes, and stating that, if there was anything he could do for the Society at any time, he would be only too glad to do it.

Lieut. T. B. Foster, 1st Australian General Hospital, A.I.F., France, wrote, giving some interesting particulars regarding pharmacists' work at the front, and expressing pleasure at the fine honour board which had been erected at the College of Pharmacy.

Several country pharmacists applied for information regarding the effect of the Chemists' Wages Board Determination, in regard to the number of apprentices they were permitted to take. Replies in each case were forwarded, stating that, as the award only applied to Melbourne, Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong and Warrnambool, pharmacists outside of those districts were not affected by it. In another case, a question was asked whether the determination prevented pharmacists taking a premium from apprentices. The official reply was that premiums could be still accepted, but that they must be in a lump sum, and not in weekly or monthly instalments.

A New Zealand pharmacist wrote, asking whether he might become a member of the Society. Informed that, provided he was a registered pharmacist, he was eligible for membership.

Mr. T. P. Tighe enquired whether there was any possibility of the optical classes being resumed this year. Informed that no classes were being held at present, but that an effort would be made next year to re-commence the lectures.

Mr. Herbert G. Varker, wrote, stating that the date fixed for his lecture on Medicinal Plants—namely, September 4, at 8.30 p.m.—would be convenient to him.

Dr. F. H. Campbell, Hon. Secretary of the Victorian branch of the Australian Chemical Institute, wrote, stating that a meeting had been called to consider the question of obtaining a Registration Act from Parliament. The Committee thought that the value of the discussion would be greatly enhanced if the Secretary of the Society could attend the meeting, and point out the pitfalls to be avoided and the best methods of procedure for attaining the desired end in the minimum time. Mr. Butchers said that he regretted not being able to attend this meeting, as he was away in Sydney at the time it was held. Mr. Pickford said that he was present, and that, after discussion, it had been decided to make an effort to obtain legislation. The incoming committee had been authorised to draft a Bill, and the meeting had accorded the Society the honour of asking him (Mr. Pickford) to be present at the committee meetings when the matter was discussed.

From the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, stating that a request had been placed before the Minister of Defence, asking for further improvement in the status of pharmacists in the A.I.F. The support of the Council was asked in connection with this matter. Mr. Owen said that he did not think they could expect much more consideration than they had obtained.. The military authorities had not treated them badly in the past. At the same time, there were certain anomalies, which might be rectified, and he thought that the request of the New South Wales Society should be supported. The President said that, before the Department would make any further concessions.

a proper case would have to be made out. If it could be shown that the work performed warranted commissioned rank being granted to all pharmacists employed in dispensaries and field ambulances, there might be a chance of getting that rank conceded, but it would be useless to go to the Minister without adequate facts and sound reasons supporting the application. It was resolved to write to the New South Wales Society stating that the Council would be pleased to support its request.

Mr. Victor Say, Benalla, wrote, stating that he would like to attend Mr. Varker's lecture on September 4, and he thought that other country pharmacists might also be induced to attend instructive lectures of this sort if the Railway Department would grant concession fares. The Secretary was requested to make inquiries as to whether any concession in fares could be made.

Mr. E. Holdsworth, Brighton, donated three volumes of Pereira's Materia Medica and two volumes of Ure's Dictionary to the library. It was resolved that the presentation be accepted with thanks.

The Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia, forwarding report of sub-committee on the list of incompatibilities of synthetic drugs.

Report of Finance Committee.—The Finance Committee submitted a report in reference to the additional laboratory accommodation which was likely to become necessary next year. The Committee reported that the question was thoroughly gone into with the Director of the College, and the conclusion arrived at was that the present accommodation would not be sufficient to meet the requirements during the next few years. A rough sketch of the proposed alterations was submitted by Dr. Plowman, and after an inspection of the buildings, it was resolved that Messrs. F. B. and H. W. Tompkins be asked to prepare plans and estimates for submission to the next meeting of the Council. The Secretary laid on the table the plans prepared by the architects, together with an estimate as to the cost of the proposed alterations. Letters were also read from the Director of the College with regard to an interview he had had with the University authorities relative to the classes in Materia Medica and pharmacy for medical students. Dr. Plowman further pointed out that the additional accommodation was urgent, and that something should be done during the next long vacation.

The Council carefully considered the various plans submitted, but before arriving at any decision, the Secretary was instructed to prepare an estimate of the prospective revenue during the next two or three years, and to make other inquiries regarding possible financial arrangements with a view of some finality being arrived at at the next meeting of the Council.

The Lodge Dispute.—A report regarding the present position of pharmacists and lodge dispensing was submitted by the Secretary, who stated that he had been in communication with the British Medical Association, and had received an assurance that should the Association decide upon a general scheme of direct contract practice, pharmacists would be invited to a conference in order to come to some uniform arrangement regarding dispensing, which would apply generally throughout the State. Just at present matters were somewhat in a state of flux and individual pharmacists in different districts were entering into special arrangemnts with the local doctors. After consideration, it was thought desirable not to take any official action at the present juncture. The matter was therefore deferred until the next meeting.

Nurses Registration Bill.—A copy of this Bill was laid on the table. Mr. Bailey said that the amendments asked for by the Society when the Bill was introduced last year, had not been inserted. He thought that the Council should forward a protest to the Minister for Health, with a request that the amendments asked for might be inserted. The Secretary was authorised, should it become necessary, to circularise members of Parliament on the subject.

Military Matters. — Further correspondence from Australian pharmacists stationed in India was read. Major Cossar stated that he was doing his utmost to bring about a more satisfactory state of affairs. He could not give the details, but he thought that, within a short time, something would be done to meet the position. In connection with another complaint, that an unqualified pharmacist had been appointed a Staff-Sergeant in one of the Camp Dispensaries, the President said that this trouble had arisen in consequence of the difficulty in securing a qualified man some months ago when he was away in England. As the necessity was urgent, Captain Williams had appointed an unqualified assistant to fill the position as Staff-Sergeant. It was an isolated case, and he (Major Cossar) did not think anything could be done now to alter it. With regard to the suggestion of the writer of the letter that the remedy for all the anomalies which existed was the establishment of a proper Pharmaceutical Service Department, such as the dentists possessed: he agreed that this was desirable. There were difficulties, however, in the way, but matters were on the move slowly in that direction.

Eutosal.—Further correspondence which had taken place between Senator Fairbairn and Dr. Plowman in reference to this question was laid on the table. Senator Fairbairn wrote, stating that, on making inquiries from different chemists, he found that very little aspirin was now sold, other names having been substituted in most cases. Dr. Plowman replied to Senator Fairbairn as follows:—

"I think I have failed to convey to you my exact meaning in my previous letter, and so the point in question has been missed. The following are the facts:—

"1. Aspirin is a German proprietary name, which is still in considerable use, and it is considered desirable that the use of it shall cease.

"2. Acidum Acetyl-salicylicum is the official name in the Pharmacopoeia for this preparation.

"3. As the name is long and unwieldy, many other names have been used as synonyms.

"4. But, unless those synonyms are officially recognised, many substances, not truly Acidum

Acetyl-salicylicum, may be sold under those names without fear of penalty.

"5. The Pharmaceutical Councils in most of the States in the Commonwealth have agreed upon the word Eutosal as a short synonym.

"6. Unless Eutosal is officially recognised by the Commonwealth authorities as a synonym, any substance may be sold under this name, also without fear of penalty.

"7. The Pharmaceutical Council desire that this name 'Eutosal' shall be proclaimed officially as a synonym of Acidum Acetyl-salicylicum, British Pharmacopoeia. If this were done, anyone selling Eutosal not in accordance with the Pharmacopoeia standard would be liable to penalty under the Food and Drugs Act.

"8. We therefore desire you to use your influence to have Eutosal proclaimed as a synonym of Acidum Acetyl-salicylicum by the Commonwealth authority in the Commonwealth Gazette."

Exhibition of Price Lists.—It was resolved that special attention be drawn in the Journal to the requirements under the War Precautions Regulations relative to the posting up of proclaimed maximum prices in retail shops.

Financial and General.—The Hon. Treasurer (Mr. Owen) submitted the monthly financial statement. Accounts amounting to £163/5/7 were passed for payment.

The Commonwealth Bank having notified that it could not hold Treasury War Bonds in the name of any Trust, it was resolved that an application be made to have the War Bonds purchased on behalf of the Benevolent Fund converted into inscribed stock.

On the motion of Mr. Pickford, it was resolved that a letter of congratulation be written to Sir Peter Squire, who had received the honour of Knighthood for his services as a pharmacist.

Mr. Bailey moved that a letter of sympathy be written to Mr. D. Rankin, a former member of the Council, who had sustained a sad bereavement in the death of his youngest son.

The Secretary reported having been entertained at dinner by the Executive Committee of the Master Pharmacists during his recent visit to Sydney. It was resolved that a letter be forwarded to the Association, expressing the Council's thanks for the courtesy and hospitality extended to the Secretary, and conveying to the Association fraternal greetings.

The Council then adjourned.

Metropolitan Chemists' Association.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The August meeting was held on the 15th inst. in the College, when there were present Mr. Bartleman, Vice-President (in the chair), Messrs. Jones, Wallis, Tyler, Hadden, Yelland, Butchers, Charles, Attwood, Davis, Darken, and the Secretary.

M.C.A. Honour Board.—Estimates as to cost were submitted, and it was decided to put the work in hand at once, and the unveiling to take place early in October, on the occasion of the Annual Meeting.

Outstanding Dues.—Secretary reported that 120 lists of alterations had been paid for, being about 50 per cent. of the number sent to metropolitan pharmacists.

Advertisement Questioned. — Exception was taken to an advertisement now appearing in the Press—"Ask your chemist for 3d. on August 29th." It was stated that it was the intention of the advertisers to distribute per medium of pharmacists free samples of their product, presumably with 3d. It was thought that members of the public, especially the younger element, would meet with disappointment at the chemist's counter when they called on August 29th for threepence, and that an unpleasant duty of explaining away the wrong impression would devolve upon pharmacists, with the added nuisance of being pestered by requests from innumerable children throughout the day. The Secretary was instructed to write to the firm on the subject.

Alterations in Prices.—A.K. Tabs, 3 for 6d.; Ammon. chlor com., 2/- lb.; Ferri sulph. com., 1/- lb.; Mag. Carb. Levis, 6d. oz.; Sacch. Lact., 5/- lb.; Antiphlogistine, 3/6, 4/6 and 8/6; Atkins' Quinine Wine, No. 1 (new size), 2/-; No. 2, 3/6; Condy's Crystals, 2/3; Condy's Fluid, 2/6; Crystolis No. 1 (new size), 2/6; No. 2, 4/6; Kay's Compound, No. 2, 2/-; Kendall's Spavin Cure, 6/6; Vapo Cresoline, 2/- and 4/-; Outfits, 10/6; Yardley's Cologne, No. 1, 2/6; No. 2, 4/-.

Direct Contract System.—Careful consideration was given to the question of lodge dispensing, particularly to the later developments. It was found that considerable diversity of opinion existed as to the best course to adopt under existing circumstances. Some pharmacists had entered into arrangements with local doctors to undertake dispensing on a direct contract basis, whilst others were refusing to accept lodge patients at all. There was also a wide margin in the rate of payment suggested. Ultimately, it was decided to appoint a sub-committee to consider the whole question. It was the unanimous opinion that pharmacists should in the meantime only enter into temporary arrangements pending further developments.

The meeting then adjourned.

NORTHERN SECTION.

The Northern Section of the M.C.A. has convened a general meeting of members for Tuesday, August 27, at 8.30 p.m., at the London Cafe, corner of Brunswick and Webb-streets, Fitzroy, to discuss the intricacies of the Chemists' Wages Board Determination, problems arising out of the Poisons Act, and the question of direct contract dispensing. Members from other Sections are invited to be present.

Victorian Association of Chemists' Assistants.

The monthly meeting of the Victorian Association of Chemists' Assistants on the 8th August was largely attended by members and by visitors of kindred associations. Amongst those present were Mr. French, Government Entomologist, and

Mr. Dodd, a Queensland visitor. Several apologies were received for inability to attend.

Mr. E. Pescott, Victorian Department of Agriculture, delivered a lecture on Australian Plant Life, beautifully illustrated by natural colour slides. He specially mentioned that Australian flora could be cultivated for purposes of horticulture in almost any climate under normal conditions. He referred to the ill-treatment that plants received from well-meaning amateurs, as in the case of tree ferns, etc.; but by adhering to natural conditions, any native shrub or flower could be grown successfully in cultivations. He said that the finest Waratah bloom he had ever seen was one grown in the Botanical Gardens, Melbourne. He also referred to the display of the Bottle Brush, admired by the Science Congress when visiting Australia, which should give impetus to all Australians to admire and cultivate their resources.

Mr. Pescott is to be highly complimented on the masterly and interesting manner in which he encourages the preservation and cultivation of Australian plant life.

Mr. Macdonald, in a few words, thanked the lecturer, and associated Mr. T. E. Turner, for having arranged such a successful inaugurating lecture of the proposed series.

Mr. C. H. Rigby, in endorsing the above remarks, and thanking the lecturer on behalf of the Association, stated that it had been the ambition of several to create a social feeling between those employed in the calling of pharmacy, and said he hoped that everyone present would come to the next lecture, and bring others.

The next lecture will take place at Rubira's Cafe, on the second Thursday in September (11th), at 8.30 p.m., the lecturer being Mr. D. Le Souef, and the subject, "The Wonders of Bird Life."

Queensland.

Pharmacy Board of Queensland.

Board Meeting, 8th August, 1918.

Present: The President (Mr. R. C. Park), Messrs. Lenehan, H. I. C. Dent, W. F. S. Fox, J. C. Minnis, D. J. Clarke, W. R. Colledge, and the Registrar.

Inward Letters.—Miss M. Rita Martin applied to have her junior and senior public examination in Latin, English, and geometry accepted in lieu of the Board's preliminary examination. Granted. Informed she must pass in algebra and arithmetic.

Mr. F. H. Wilde, Rockhampton, applied to have his junior public examination accepted in lieu of the preliminary. He supplied a certificate that he had passed in the necessary subjects. Granted.

The Rev. Bro. J. I. Barrett inquired if the Board would accept in lieu of the preliminary examination a certificate that a youth had passed the Sydney Intermediate University Examination. The Registrar had replied that the boy should make application to the Board and enclose his certificate, when the matter would be considered. Action approved.

Mr. F. C. Moore asked on behalf of a boy who had already presented himself for the preliminary examination twice, what fee he would have to pay on again making application to sit. The Registrar had replied that the fee was £3/3/-. Registrar's reply endorsed.

The manager of the Q.N. Bank acknowledged instructions re Board's fixed deposit.

Registration.—On application and paying the prescribed fee, Mr. Roy S. Shewan, of Newtown, Ipswich, was registered as a pharmaceutical chemist.

Diplomas.—Mr. F. E. Norris, Tweed Heads, was granted a diploma on paying the prescribed fee. Resolved that the seal be affixed by order of the Board. Mr. J. A. Wilson, Thursday Island, wrote acknowledging the receipt of his diploma.

Articles of Apprenticeship.—S. H. Hunter to W. B. Mitford, Toowoomba. Registered. E. M. O'Shea to J. A. Minnis, South Brisbane. Registered.

Results of Intermediate Examination.—Passed: Roy Horgan and W. R. Dodds. The results of the examination had been notified to the candidates on authority of the President. Action of the President approved.

Financial Statement for month ending 31st July, 1918, laid on the table, and several payments were passed.

General.—On the motion of Mr. D. J. Clarke, seconded by Mr. Lenehan, a sum of £10 was voted to the President for out-of-pocket expenses during the year.

Seal of Board.—It was resolved that the Registrar be instructed to have the seal altered in conformity with "The Pharmacy Act of 1917."

Meeting terminated.

Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.

Council Meeting, 18th July, 1918.

Present:—The President (R. C. Park), Messrs. H. I. C. Dent, T. J. Rutter, G. J. Mackay, A. B. Chater, R. Lenehan, D. J. Clarke, John Lunn, H. E. Crease. Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. J. P. Davies, T. J. F. Costin and J. A. Minnis.

Inward Letters.—Editor of the *Chemist and Druggist* a letter re the filing of prescriptions for persons suffering from venereal disease.—On the resolution of Mr. Mackay it was decided to bring this matter before the annual meeting.

The Department of Public Health acknowledged receipt of copies of advertisements in the public press complained of in a deputation which waited on the Commissioner.

Mr. T. H. Johnson, Sydney, re membership.

Mr. A. H. Chippindall thanked the Council on the part of the chemists of Bundaberg for representing them in the Industrial Court.

Mr. Aitcheson, Charters Towers, on the action of the President and Secretary in assisting him

in the matter of a dispute with the Department of Labour.

Messrs. Taylor & Colledge Ltd. enclosed a donation to the Benevolent Fund.

Hon. Organising Secretary of the Australian Town Planning Conference asked the Society to appoint two delegates to attend the Conference. Messrs. Lenehan and Mackay opposed any representation from the Society as being of no immediate interest to pharmacy and a resolution to this effect was lost. Eventually Messrs. Crease and Dent were appointed the Society's delegates, and their subscription to the Conference was authorised out of the Society's funds.

Chief Inspector of Factories and Shops saying that an inspector of the Department had made an error in administering respect to chemists' shops, and enclosing a copy of the inspector's report on the same. A copy of these letters were sent to the chemist who had lodged the complaint with the Council.

Nomination.—The application for membership of Mr. F. E. Norris, of Tweed Heads, was received and noted.

Financial.—The financial statement for the month of June was read by the Treasurer and laid on the table, and several payments were authorised. The annual financial statement and balance sheet, duly audited, was read and directed to be printed and distributed, also the annual statement of the Benevolent Fund.

Annual Report.—The annual report was read and, with a few amendments, was directed to be printed and distributed to members.

Outstanding Subscriptions.—The following resolution was passed, on the motion of the President, seconded by Mr. Chater:—"That members whose subscriptions are in arrears for any year, other than for 1918, be written to, requesting payment forthwith, and a copy of the by-laws 13, 14 and 15 be forwarded to them. Failing payment or making arrangements for payment, legal proceedings be taken for the recovery of all arrears."

Indecent and Suggestive Advertisements.—The President reported that the Secretary and himself had waited on the Home Secretary on this matter. He had recommended them to see the Commissioner for Public Health, which they had done, and had furnished him with copies of advertisements complained of. The Commissioner said that he would enquire into it, and if he did not have the power to deal with it, he would endeavour to secure that power in a new measure that was meditated during the present session of Parliament.

Venereal Diseases Regulations.—The President reported that the Secretary and himself had waited on the Commissioner for Public Health on the regulations of venereal diseases recently issued.

The Commissioner told them that these were very emphatic, and it behoved chemists to enquire carefully into the matter before they sold any of the articles enumerated in the regulations. Several members said they had turned down all enquiries for these articles, as they wished to fall in with the requirements of the law in this respect. The question of dispensing prescriptions for venereally infected persons was discussed very fully, and it was decided to bring up the matter at the annual meeting.

Soda Water Fountains.—The President reported that he had at last reached some finality regarding notice to be affixed in chemists' shops having soda water fountains, and it was decided to issue this form of notice to all members having such fountains to exhibit when the natural fruit juices and essences are not employed.

NOTICE.

Under Section 91 Food and Drug Regulations 1916.

The undermentioned syrups used at this soda fountain are *imitation*, and are artificially coloured, and are preservatised with in proportion not exceeding grains to the pint of syrup.

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Annual Function.—Owing to the continuation of the war, it was decided not to have any social function this year.

Resignation of Mr. A. B. Chater from the Council.—The President spoke of the retirement of Mr. A. B. Chater from the Council. He moved that the thanks of the Council, and its appreciation of his valuable advice and assistance during the many years he has been connected with the Council, be recorded in the Minutes.

The Watkins Memorial Scholarship.—It was resolved to award this scholarship for the present year to Mr. A. B. McLean, he having obtained the highest marks in botany at the College Examination held at the close of the first term.

Meeting terminated.

Council Meeting, August 14, 1918.

Present: The President (Mr. R. C. Park), Messrs. H. I. C. Dent, J. Lunn, J. P. Davies, T. J. F. Costin, J. C. Minnis, A. B. Chater, T. J. Rutter, H. E. Crease, G. J. Mackay, and R. Lenehan.

Letters Inward.—Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., enclosing a cheque of £5/5/- towards the Benevolent Fund.

The Australian Drug Co., enclosing a cheque of £2/2/- towards the Benevolent Fund.

The Organising Secretary, Town Planning Conference, referring to the meeting in Brisbane.

Messrs. Elliott Bros. Ltd., complaining that a member of the Society had purchased from a man 1 dozen Doan's Backache Pills for 20/-. This they thought unprofessional, as it is a well-known fact that Doan's Pills were stolen from wholesale firms a few months ago. Mr. Mackay moved, and Mr. Dent seconded, that the firm be asked to set out a concrete case and the Council will enquire into it.

The Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, asking the Council to assist

the New South Wales Society in furthering the claims of qualified dispensers in the Military Forces to commissioned rank. It was moved by the President, and seconded by Mr. Rutter, that a letter be written to the Department of Defence.

Election.—Mr. F. E. Norris, of Tweed Heads, was elected a member.

Nomination.—The nomination form of Mr. J. Lloyd Simmonds was laid on the table.

Financial Statement for the month of July was laid on the table, and accounts were passed for payment.

President's Valedictory Address.—The President said that, as he did not seek re-election to the Presidential chair again, and as this was the last Council meeting over which he would preside, he wished to express his appreciation of the assistance lent to him by councillors in conducting the business of the Society. It was not possible for every one to agree with him in what he did or thought, but that did not prevent the meetings from being uniformly harmonious. He was indebted to them all for the courtesy he had always received.

Mr. Dent moved that a hearty of vote of thanks be accorded the President. His period of office had been a most strenuous one, owing to the legal enactments which had seen light during his term of office. The Benevolent Fund had been considerably increased through his exertions. The mover trusted Mr. Park would be long spared to collaborate with them.

Mr. G. J. Page, who was a visitor at the meeting, thanked the President and Councillors for their invitation to be present.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

President.—Mr. Robt. Lenehan. Proposer, R. C. Park; seconder, H. I. C. Dent. Elected with unanimous support of all present.

Vice-President.—Mr. R. C. Park. Proposer, G. J. Mackay; seconder, D. J. Clarke.

As Mr. Park had very decided views on members who had not held office being given that opportunity, he would only accept nomination on condition that the wishes of Councillors for his appointment were unanimous. As this was the case, he was elected. The newly elected President suggested that the election of the immediate Past President as Vice-President would be a useful precedent to follow. This suggestion was approved of.

Treasurer.—Mr. H. I. C. Dent. Proposer, R. C. Park; seconder, H. E. Crease. Carried.

Secretary.—Mr. R. C. Cowley. Proposer, H. E. Crease; seconder, T. J. Rutter. Elected (salary to remain the same as last year).

Benevolent Fund Committee.—The President (Mr. R. Lenehan), Treasurer (Mr. H. I. C. Dent), Mr. J. P. Davies, Mr. J. A. Minnis.

College Committee.—The President (Mr. Lenehan), Mr. J. P. Davies, Mr. H. I. C. Dent, Mr. H. E. Crease.

Business Committee.—Messrs. T. J. Rutter, J. P. Davies, Alex. Forbes, R. C. Park, G. J. Mackay, H. E. Crease, G. W. Ward, with the President (Mr. R. Lenehan).

Increase of Salary to Assistant Secretary.—On the proposition of the Treasurer, seconded by Mr. J. P. Davies, it was resolved to increase the Assistant Secretary's salary. Increase to take effect from July 1st last.

Mr. Chater an Honorary Life Member.—Proposed by Mr. Forbes, seconded by Mr. Lunn, Mr. A. B. Chater was elected an Honorary Life Member.

Meeting terminated.

College of Pharmacy.

Committee Meeting, 18th July, 1918.

Present: The Chairman (Mr. R. C. Park), Messrs. R. Lenehan, H. I. C. Dent, J. Lunn, D. J. Clarke, H. E. Crease and R. C. Cowley, Secretary and Director. Mr. J. C. Minnis apologised for non-attendance.

Minutes of Last Meeting read and confirmed.

Letters Outward.—Read and approved.

Payments.—Several accounts were passed for payment.

Journals.—On the motion of Mr. Lenehan, seconded by Mr. Clarke, the Secretary was authorised to obtain for the use of the College any journals he thought necessary.

Pass in College Examination.—It was resolved that the marks necessary for a pass in the College examinations should be brought into line with those of the Board, viz., an average of 60 per cent. in all subjects. A minimum of 60 per cent. will be necessary for a pass in one subject.

Results of the College Mid-Term Examination.—The successful candidates in this examination were:—Miss L. M. White, Mr. A. B. McLean, Mr. W. R. Dodds, Mr. R. C. Lee, and Mr H. R Lenehan.

Meeting terminated.

Opticians' Regulations.

Last month it was mentioned the objection of travelling opticians against the regulation of the Opticians' Board preventing certified opticians from canvassing from house to house for orders. A second deputation, consisting of the Board and its supporters, has since waited on the Home Secretary upholding the regulation. It received, in a slightly modified form, the support of the Minister.

During the present week a curiously worded advertisement appeared in "The Brisbane Courier" unsigned, which read as follows:—

"Men wanted. EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY, to sell ready-made spectacles, house to house, city and country. Under Clause 10 Opticians Act *anybody* can secure license. *Enormous profits*, as qualified opticians may not test sight in private homes or employ travellers. Apply any distributor of Fancy Goods."

Evidently the opposition is moving, and interesting developments are anticipated.

South Australia.

Pharmacy Board of South Australia.

The monthly Board meeting was held on July 18.

Present.—The President (Mr. E. F. Gryst), Messrs. Moore, M. C., Snook, Hustler, Porter, Moore, H. V., and Capt. Fox.

Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.

Correspondence, inwards and outwards, was read and received.

Treasurer's report adopted.

Balance-sheet for year 1917-18, as read, was adopted, on motion of Mr. Porter, seconded by Mr. Snook.

Indentures Registered.—H. H. Applebee to W. H. Evans, Gawler Place.

The Board met on 15th August.

Present: President (Mr. E. F. Gryst), Messrs. Hustler, Snook, and Moore (H. V.), Apologies from Messrs. W. H. Porter and M. C. Moore and Captain Fox.

Minutes of previous meeting read and confirmed.

Correspondence, inwards and outwards, read and received.

Indentures Registered.—Wilfred Neil White to J. White, North-terrace.

Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.

The Council meeting was held on July 18.

Present.—The President (Mr. W. H. Porter), Capt. Fox, Messrs, Moore, M. C., Hustler, Snook, Gryst and Guenther.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and confirmed.

Correspondence, inwards and outwards, read and approved.

Incompatibles.—Messrs. Hustler and Baker presented their report on incompatability of synthetic drugs, as per report from A.P.C., and were thanked for same.

The Council met on 15th August.

Present.—Messrs. Hustler, Gryst, Snook, and Guenther. In absence of President (Mr. W. H. Porter), Mr. Hustler was voted to the chair.

Apologies were received from Messrs. W. H. Porter, M. C. Moore, and Capt. Fox.

Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.

Treasurer's monthly balance-sheet read and adopted.

Correspondence, inwards and outwards, was read and received.

It was decided to heartily endorse the action of the N.S. Wales Society regarding commissions for registered pharmacists.

Doctors and Lodges.

A prominent official connected with friendly society work in South Australia stated, during the course of an interview, on August 9, that, as far as he was aware, there was no ground for complaint in Adelaide that the doctors, as a body, made any difference in treatment between lodge patients and private patients, as was alleged to be the practice in Sydney. The lodge doctor rendered his service according to a signed agreement, which set forth exactly the special operations and processes not included in contract treatment. In all other matters lodge doctors were bound to supply proper and sufficient medicine, give their best professional assistance, and attend members at their residences (within specified distances) when required. The British Medical Association in South Australia was formulating a new contract when the war broke out, but the negotiations with the friendly societies were suspended until the signing of peace. The principal feature of the proposed new contract was an increase in the scale of doctors' fees, but the nature of the treatment given was not involved. "At present," said the same authority, "the relations between the medical profession in South Australia and the lodges are thoroughly harmonious. Increased rates were paid by those friendly societies which took part in the dispensary movement some years ago, but the other lodges are working under the pre-war contracts."

Western Australia.

Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia.

The 277th meeting was held on August 1, 1918, at the Perth Technical School.

Present.—Messrs. Sagar (president), Howling, Parry, Lorman, and Capt. George. Apologies, Messrs. Tilley and Gulley.

Chemists' Fees Paid.—E. Gilbert, O. H. Sargent, L. O. Siggs, G. Treby, Glascock, Colenutt, Appleyard, H. G. Southee, Plenderleith, Conway, Hoile, Tindale, Golder, Buxton, Neale, Gulley, Sagar, Coates, Rowe, Shadwick, Baugh, Bond, Glanville, Lovely, Ick, Turner, George, I. B., Howling, Parkes, Carr, Spencer, Arnold.

Storekeepers' Poisons Licences. — Schmidt (Comet Vale), Richardson and Co. (3 stores), Connor, Doherty (Wyndham), Millar's Coy. (2 stores), Narrogen Coy. (Williams), Pearson and Co. (Dwarda), Mahoney (Mount Magnet), Whitlock (Carnarvon), Dalgety (Carnarvon), Ah Tow (Port Hedland), Watson (Roebourne), Smith (Hall's Creek), Kruger (Roebourne), Brumby (Hall's Creek), Miles and Co. (Port Hedland and Marble Bar), Clark and Co. (Onslow).

Federal Handbook.—The Commissioner of Public Health, having asked for particulars as to the requirements of the Council re admission as a pharmacist, was supplied with same. He intimated that the information was required, as the Commonwealth Government proposed issuing a booklet regarding openings for professional and other workers in the State.

Apprenticeship.—Barbara Sawell to T. R. Bennett (Boulder City), and T. W. P. Hynes to F. E. Gibson (Fremantle), was approved.

V.D. Legislation.—The Registrar reported that he had had several interviews with the Health Department in regard to the late amendments of the Act in regard to prescriptions. The Com-

missioner was only too anxious to make the path smooth, and would be forwarding a letter of instruction upon the subject at an early date, which he hoped would prove satisfactory.

Legal Advisers.—News having come through that Lieut. John Moss had been killed whilst upon service in France, the Registrar was instructed to send a letter of condolence to his brother-in-law, the Hon. M. L. Moss, K.C., now resident in London. In his professional capacity the late Lieut. Moss has done yeoman service for the Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia.

Tasmania.

Pharmacy Board of Tasmania.

Report of monthly meeting of the Board, held at 82 Collins-street, Hobart, on 15th July, 1918, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. W. B. Drake (President), M. Rushton, J. T. Weaver, H. T. Gould, T. James, H. Sidwell, and the Registrar.

Minutes of meeting held on 17th June were confirmed.

Hospital Bill.—This matter was as last reported.

Examinations.—Preliminary: Report was received from the Registrar of the Victorian Pharmacy Board to the effect that both candidates (Miss N. M. Tucker and Mr. T. P. Tighe) had passed the Preliminary Examination in June.

R. F. Johnston.—A letter was received, asking whether an apprentice can be registered who has passed the Junior Public Examination, without taking Latin. Registrar's reply in the affirmative was read, and approved.

University Separate Subjects Examination.—Registrar was instructed to write to the Registrar of the University and ask whether the Council considers the separate subject examination as equivalent, for this Board's purposes, to the complete examination in one sitting.

Indentures.—Miss J. M. Bradshaw to A. G. Horner. It was noted the Junior Public Certificate had been submitted, and that the indenture had therefore been registered. Action was confirmed. C. B. Dillon to T. P. Ryan (Junior Public Examination) and T. P. Tighe to C. J. Brown (Preliminary Examination) — Resolved that these indentures be registered.

Poisons Act.—Government Grant: This matter was as last reported. Licenses: It was noted that G. E. Harrison's application is still incomplete.

Pharmacy Act.—Derby Pharmacy—Report was received from the Commissioner of Police to the effect that the only person supplying medicines is Dr. Von See, who prescribes for his patients.

Regulations.—A resolution was passed to the effect that the Regulations under "The Pharmacy Act 1908" be and hereby are amended as follows:—

1. By adding the following new regulation, to be known as No. 23a: "Notice of the holding of Final and Intermediate Examinations shall be given by advertisement in two issues of a newspaper published in Hobart, and in two issues of a newspaper published in Launceston. The last of such advertisements shall appear at least twelve days before the date fixed for the examination."

2. By deletion of the words "Latin in all cases being compulsory," in regulation No. 25.

3. By the repeal of regulation No. 28, and the substitution of the following regulation therefor: "A candidate for the Intermediate Examination must obtain not less than 50 per cent. of the total marks awarded in each of the three subjects in order to secure a pass. Any candidate obtaining 60 per cent. of marks in any two subjects and not less than 40 per cent. in the remaining subject, shall be eligible to present himself at any subsequent examination for the subject in which he failed. The percentage of marks necessary to secure a pass in the Final Qualifying Examination shall not be less than 50 in each section, or sub-section, as the case may be. Any candidate obtaining not less than 60 per cent. of marks in any two sections, and not less than 40 per cent. in the remaining section, shall be eligible to present himself at any subsequent examination in the section in which he has failed. Provided always that the candidate, in order to secure this concession, must pass in practical dispensing."

Registrar was instructed to send the matter to the Chief Secretary, to be approved by the Governor, and gazetted in due course.

Pharmaceutical Register.—A letter from Mr. George Davis, of Leichhardt, New South Wales, was received, asking what fees are payable to enable him to obtain a Certificate of Competency and Identity. Registrar's reply, intimating the procedure necessary for him to be registered, and the fees payable, namely, registration fee, license fee, gazetting fee, and fee for certificate, was read and approved.

Medical Practitioners Act.—Copy of a letter sent by the Registrar to the editor of the *Chemist and Druggist*, in response to a letter from him to Mr. Rushton, pointing out the manner in which it was proposed to amend the Act, was read.

Finance.—Accounts amounting to £5/9/- were passed for payment.

Papers Tabled.—Preliminary and Intermediate Examination Papers of the Pharmacy Board of Queensland.

Legal.

Prosecutions at Mildura.

At the Mildura (Vic.) police court, on August 5, before Mr. Elligett, P.M., Wm. Bowring and Co. Pty. Ltd., general merchants, were charged with illegally selling a poison, to wit, strychnine, in an admixture known as Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, contrary to the Poisons Act 1915.

Mr. G. H. Crothers appeared for the informant, Mr. C. L. Butchers, Registrar, for the Pharmacy Board.

Defendants having pleaded guilty, no evidence regarding the sale was called. Mr. Crothers

said that the prosecution was authorised for the protection of the public. Defendants were expected to know the law, and in selling the medicine referred to they were doing something which was illegal. The managing director of Messrs. Bowring and Co. said he admitted the offence, but pleaded that he was unaware that the sale of the article was prohibited. A fine of 10/-, with £3 15/- costs, was imposed.

At the same court, G. A. Nash, grocer, was charged with illegally selling a poison, to wit, a preparation of opium containing morphine, known as Kay's Compound Essence, contrary to the Poisons Act 1915. Defendant pleaded guilty. He said that he had been selling the article for the past fifteen years, and did not know he was infringing the law. He had withdrawn from sale all the bottles of the preparation in stock. A fine of 10/-, with £3/15/- costs, was imposed.

War Notes.

The Late Lieut. J. M. McInerney.

Lieut. McInerney, who was killed in action in France on June 20, was born at Epsom, near Bendigo, Victoria, on June 2, 1888, and was thus 30 years of age, but he spent his boyhood and the greater part of his subsequent life at Mount Gambier. He was educated at the Mt. Gambier public school, and afterwards at Mr. J. M. Carozzi's Grammar School. After leaving school he learned the business of a pharmaceutical chemist with Mr. H. Glover, of Mt. Gambier. Subsequently he went to Melbourne, and, after attending the College of Pharmacy lectures, qualified in 1911. After a tour in Queensland and New Zealand, he returned to Mount Gambier to be dispenser at the Mount Gambier Hospital. He held the latter position when he enlisted on August 13, 1915. After a few months in camp, he left Australia for England, and the front in December of the same year, as a member of the 1st reinforcements for the 10th Battalion. He left as a private, but after his arrival in France was promoted step by step to the rank of first Lieutenant, a fact which gives splendid testimony to his ability as a soldier. He saw a great deal of fighting in France from the first entry of the Australians into that country. He was twice wounded, and suffered for a time from trench feet, and on his recovery was offered a position as a dispenser in the A.A.M.C. He declined that, however, preferring to remain in the infantry.

Lieut McInerney was a bright and intelligent man, and was of a genial disposition that made him a favourite with all who met him. He was a prominent member of one of the debating societies that flourished at Mount Gambier, and was secretary of the Model Parliament. He was also secretary of the Mount Gambier Rose and Carnation Society, and a member of other local bodies.

Mr. Henry Glover, with whom he served his apprenticeship, writes:—"I regret very much to inform you of the death of Lieutenant John Morris McInerney, killed in action in France, a former student of the College of Pharmacy. He was an apprentice of mine some few years ago, and after serving his time, went on to Mr. Ballantyne, of Malvern, and during that period attended the lectures, etc. After taking his certificate, he went on a business tour through New South Wales and Queensland; then coming back to Mt. Gambier, he took the position of Secretary and Dispenser to the Mt. Gambier Hospital. While employed there the great war broke out, and he entered the A.I.F. as a private (although offered a dispensership), saying he wanted to see the fighting, and after two years obtained his commission as Lieutenant. His mother is a widow, and it was only by his own endeavours that he got on so well. He will be greatly missed by all who knew him."

Australian Pharmacists En Route to India.

On the back of the Menu Card of H.M.T. No. 1628, on Nov. 26, 1917, the following verses were printed. They were written by Staff-Sergt. B. S. Berry, who was formerly in business at Hamley Bridge, South Australia, and who, prior to enlisting, represented Messrs. Parke, Davis and Co. in Sydney and suburbs. Those who know Staff-Sergt. Berry will appreciate his choice of a nom de plume.

Our W.O. is a very fine chap,
A splendid man is he;
He's just the one to send away
With chemists 33.

Of choice Australian pharmacists,
This lot it is the cream;
With books and cushions on parade,
The army life's a dream.

There's Ross, the Scot so dour,
And dapper Teddy Hughes;
And Collins of the lusty voice
He's not afraid to use.

There's Dusty from the hospital,
And Bat. from Melbourne town;
There's Johnny Johnson's smiling face,
'Twas never seen to frown.

There's Fitz, who'll always raise a point
With Usher in between;
And Wrig and Holmes, who will play chess
Wherever they are seen.

The Baileys, there are three of them—
Harold, P. R., and Dick;
We have a Pinches in the crowd,
His voice is very thick.

There's Rowe from South Australia,
And Martindale and Brookes,
A trio worthy of that State,
Yet not renowned for looks.

There's Brennan, from the North Shore,
Of Sydney's harbour side;
And Belcher, from the self-same spot,
He's quite the suburb's pride.

There's Turner and friend Ackaray,
Of course there is a Jones;
There's Berry side by side with Woods,
The long and short in bones.

There's Harvey, who is fond of books,
And Ponting, young of face;
While Fletcher and McGloin as well,
Keep Holden in his place.

There's Smith, the pride of all the crowd,
And Mitchell—lest this pall—
There's but one left, and, strange to say,
He's Younger than them all.

Our W.O., so fresh and clean,
Is well-known now to fame;
The reason is not far to seek,
For Tubman is his name.

—By A. LONGFELLOW.

Personal.

Mr. T. F. Newton, apprentice of Mr. C. Westwood, Malvern, has enlisted. He entered camp on 7th August.

Staff-Sergt. W. J. Fimister, A.A.M.C., has returned to Victoria after three years' service in Egypt and England.

Mr. John Wilson, chemist, Cheltenham, has been notified that his son, Private Alasdair Wilson, serving in France, has been gassed.

Lieut. Reginald D. Francis, eldest son of Mr. G. F. Francis, manager of the State Savings Bank, Footscray, and late assistant with Mr. C. J. Gabriel, Abbotsford, and Mr. F. Barnard, Kew, has been promoted to the rank of flight-commander. Captain Francis was educated at the Church of England Grammar School, Ballarat, and before enlisting was a lieutenant in the Citizen Forces. He did his preliminary aviation work at Point Cook, and finished his course in England.

New P.M.O. for New South Wales.

Dr. Eric Sinclair, who for many years past has occupied the position of Inspector-General for Mental Hospitals in New South Wales, has been appointed P.M.O. for this State. The State Government has arranged that he shall occupy the dual position. The unique experience in work among the insane renders Dr. Sinclair's work of great value, and he will therefore not be called upon to resign this appointment in order to fill his new position.

Correspondence.

Letters submitted for publication must be addressed to the Editor, and should reach the Office not later than the 16th of the month. They should be written clearly and concisely, on one side of the paper only, and must be authenticated in each case by the name and address of the writer. The views expressed by correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

To the Editor of *The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy.*

Reflections on Ethics.

Sir,—

I greatly appreciated reading your Editorial last month, "Reflections on Ethics," as it touched a point which is too frequently overlooked not only by pharmacists, but by Australians generally. Our younger generation to a great extent is quite ignorant of ethical principles, because of our own neglect to teach this subject in our homes and schools. Ethics, the science of human duty, is, judging from results, the one subject universally left out in our college and university curriculum, not intentionally perhaps, but omitted nevertheless. Regard for others, devotion to the interests of others, is apparently a luxury to be indulged in after the individual is successful in attaining preferment and the power arising from possessing more wealth than the average. Altruism, as a deliberate choice to be resolutely practised, will, under existing conditions, be scoffed at; yet it is forgetfulness of self in the effort to elevate humanity, morally, mentally, physically, which will eliminate the baseness, distrust, and misery so common. When we awake to a sense of the dignity of clean thinking, of the nobility of consciously developing within us, by habitually practising them, the two commandments of love to God and love to man, we shall have power which will move the world. I am speaking now in a general sense, but so far as our own calling is concerned, I do trust our pharmaceutical leaders will take some steps to make more generally known the ethical side of our calling.

Yours, etc.,

ALPHA.

To the Editor of the *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy.*

Status of Army Pharmacists.

Sir,—

I have read with interest Mr. G. E. Gibbard's article on the Pharmacy Department of the Australian Army Medical Corps, reprinted in your last issue. His information on the subject, however, is not correct in every detail, and in order that your readers may not be misled, I beg space to make the necessary corrections. Staff-Sergeant is not the lowest rank in a General Hospital dispensary; an assistant-dispenser sometimes holds the rank of Corporal.

An assistant dispenser in a General Hospital, with a rank and pay of Staff-Sergeant, need not be a qualified pharmacist; many unqualified men hold that rank. As a matter of fact, the Defence Department makes no difference in that respect between a registered and an unqualified man, and is not influenced by experience or

length of service. The returned registered man with years of experience finds himself no better off as regards rank and pay than the chemist's apprentice who has just enlisted. Again, chief dispenser in charge of medical stores in a General Hospital does not always attain the rank of Lieutenant. In two of our hospitals at least the work is being done by qualified pharmacists ranking as Staff-Sergeants. If Mr. Gibbard considers that the pharmacist in Australia has made good with the Department, he is a long way from the mark, as many anomalies will have to be rectified before that state of effectiveness of which he speaks is reached. The Department has not made good with the pharmacist; it still owes much to the men who have come forward and placed their qualifications and years of experience at its disposal. That happy state will only be reached when we have our own detail, such as the dentists and masseurs have.

Yours, etc.,

MILITARY PHARMACIST.

Gardenvale, July 24, 1918.

To the Editor of *The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy.*

Earlier Closing.

Dear Sir,—

Will it pay to close my Pharmacy earlier? NO—it won't. Why?

Because—(1) I will lose a lot of business. For instance, Mr. Over-the-road, who got his scrip in the forenoon, generally comes in at 7.55 p.m. to have it made up, or perhaps wants it repeated, and Mrs. Tale-of-woe who has been "suffering for weeks" comes in about the same time. I am sure it would seriously inconvenience them to come earlier. (2) I will not be able to get very worried and irritable, lose my health and have a holiday compulsorily. (3) I won't have an excuse for not attending Pharmacists' meetings. (4) I may be enticed out to some local affair and meet a lot of people who want me to spend some money, and I will only get it back indirectly. (5) It would be simply outrageous to ask the poor over-charged public to lay out five shillings in medicine, surgical dressings, etc., to have in the home in case of emergency. (6) I am a door mat, and then people won't be able to wipe their feet on me.

Now from the opposite aspect. Will it pay?—YES—it will. Why?

Because—(1) I will have a quiet hour or two in the evening, during which I can plan my work for the next day, week, or year, so that I may do a bigger and more "profitable" business. (2) I will be able to take proper and sufficient bodily exercise in the pure, fresh air, where my brain can relax and so make me bodily and mentally stronger for the next day's work. (3) I will be able to meet my brother pharmacist in friendly conference, where I may take and give the benefit of advice in the professional or business aspect, and that we may pull together for our mutual welfare. (4) I will be able to study a course of Business Training, so sadly neglected in my youth, that I may be able to claim a just reward for my services to the public. (5) I will be able to devote more time to my home and social life. (6) My business will be more concentrated, thus making for efficiency and economy in working. (7) As a pharmacist, my privilege is to render service to the sick and suffering, and to do this satisfactorily it is necessary to have some recreation and relaxation, from which I am to a great extent now debarred, in consequence of the present unnecessarily long trading hours. Therefore I say "Yes, every time."

E. C. MCCLELLAND.

1631 Bay-street, Port Melbourne.

To the Editor of the *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy.*

Queensland College of Pharmacy.

Sir,—

For several months letters have been published in the correspondence columns of your journal regarding the tuition in pharmacy in the above-named college. Mr. Simmonds alleges that pharmacy is not taught in a proper and efficient manner, and is very insistent on expressing this opinion. Why has Mr. Simmonds only found this out recently? On looking through the records of the college I can find no trace of any complaint reaching the committee from Mr. Simmonds, from any other examiner, from any member of the committee, or from any other person. Mr. Simmonds was for a number of years a member of the College Committee, and during the year 1913 was chairman.

If Mr. Simmonds' contention is correct, I consider he was guilty of gross negligence in not bringing this matter before the committee.

The only conclusion that can be drawn from Mr. Simmonds' charges are:—

(1) Mr. Cowley is incompetent to teach pharmacy.

(2) If Mr. Cowley is competent, then the students lack ability.

(3) Mr. Simmonds must be classified as a "faddist."

Concerning the first, I have no hesitation in saying that this does not require a moment's consideration.

On the second count, the record of passes show that students, since Mr. Cowley has controlled the College of Pharmacy, are not more deficient in ability than the students of previous years.

On the third count, it is a well-known fact that certain examiners have fads in many directions, and from conversations with several students who have passed through Mr. Simmonds' hands as an examiner, myself included, I am forced to the opinion that he possesses this idiosyncrasy in no small degree.

Mr. Simmonds may satisfy himself and even convince himself that students are not proficiently taught the subject of pharmacy in the college, but I doubt if he will be able to name any pharmaceutical chemist in Australia who will agree with him.

I feel sure that I am voicing, not only my own opinion, but the opinion of the chemists generally of Queensland, when I say that we are proud indeed of our college, we are exceptionally fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Cowley as its head, and that we have unbounded confidence in his ability to instruct the students in every subject of the qualifying examination of the Pharmacy Board of Queensland.

Yours faithfully,

R. C. Park.

Chairman of the College Committee, Brisbane.

Jubilee of Messrs. Felton, Grimwade & Co., 1867-1917.

Commemoration Gathering.

To mark the occasion of the jubilee of the foundation of the firm of Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co., wholesale druggists, Melbourne, the employees of the warehouse and factory, numbering nearly 200, assembled in the Sales Room on Thursday evening, August 15, at the invitation of the partners. Although the actual date of the jubilee was July, 1917, the absence of the two senior partners prevented the occasion being celebrated then, and the continuance of the war since caused the firm to abandon any idea of commemorating the event by any festivities. Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co. have been noted for the friendly feeling existing between the employers and the employees. This spirit still prevails, and was evidenced by the fact that amongst those present were Mr. Kendall, with 48 continuous years of service to his credit: four with over 40 years; eleven with over 30 years; and twenty-seven with over 20 years. The gathering on this occasion was an informal one, and there was a complete absence of any ceremony.

Mr. Norton Grimwade, the senior partner, said:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—On July 1 of last year this firm had the very great satisfaction of passing its jubilee. On that occasion, unfortunately, I was in England, engaged in war work on behalf of my sons. Mr. Harold, you know, was there doing good work, as he is at the present moment, and Mr. Russell was here alone. I endeavoured by the use of the cable to send a telegram conveying to you the deep gratification I felt at the splendid period we had just completed, and I think in that telegram I conveyed to you that if I could return before long, that we would meet, and would endeavour to celebrate the occasion in a fitting way.

"Unfortunately, with this terrible war and sad period, which has brought sorrow and sadness into most of our homes, I regret it was not possible for us to have the customary gathering which I should have liked. I have therefore asked you all to meet my brother, Mr. Russell, and myself here informally this evening, when I will endeavour to redeem the promise I made just thirteen or fourteen months ago.

"Before getting on to that, you will understand that it is not possible with the limited time at my disposal to deal at all fully with what this firm has done in the matter of progress in the last 50 years, but I can say broadly that it has been a chapter of progress in every direction, enlargement, satisfactory business, above all, good citizenship, and even above all that a feeling of the greatest friendliness existing between the employers and employees.

"In the year 1843, the firm of Grimwade, Ridley and Co. was established in Ipswich, Suffolk, and it is still continuing. Edward Youngman was one of their partners. Finishing his time with that firm, he came to Melbourne with his brother, Henry, in the year 1845. In 1852 they established themselves in business here in this city as wholesale druggists, and sent their regular orders to their old firm in Ipswich. In 1862 Edward Youngman visited London, and there met Mr. F. S. Grimwade, my revered father, and engaged him as manager. On February 10, 1863, Mr. F. S. Grimwade arrived in Melbourne, and I think I may say, without undue vanity, as is customary with that family, he immediately started work.

"In January, 1866, the ship 'London' foundered in the Bay of Biscay, and Edward Youngman, who engaged my father, was amongst the lost. Henry, the surviving brother, was so troubled that the business was sold to Alfred Felton and my father. A few months later, though it is hardly history, I wish to refer to it, my father's anxieties were perhaps increased by my own arrival.

"In 1867, on July 1, the firm started; business was carried on at 125 Russell-street. In 1868 they moved to Flinders-lane to the building opposite, now occupied by our friends, Messrs. Duerdin and Sainsbury. The first factory was started in Flinders-street, almost on the site now occupied by the Majestic Theatre. In 1878 this present site in Flinders-lane was secured, and built on. In 1888, stories were added.

"I cannot pass on without referring to my late friend and partner, Mr. Edward Bage, who entered this firm as a boy in 1867. He became a partner in 1881, and died in 1891, the honoured and revered friend of all who knew him.

"In 1878, a small factory was erected at Jeffcott-street for the manufacture of galenicals, chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations. Since then, as I have stated before, I cannot go into details, additions to these manufactures have been made—compressed gases, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, nitrous oxide, carbonic acid gas, and ammonia—and these gases are now dealt with by important subsidiary companies.

"During the progress of this war, when we found our supplies were largely curtailed and difficult to get, machine and engineering shops were added.

In 1897 the acid works at Inglis-street, Port Melbourne, were amalgamated with Cuming, Smith and Co., and now they form a very large section of that most important business.

"The Melbourne Glass Bottle Works were originally started by Mr. Felton and my father to supply medicine and proprietary bottles. In 1915 it had grown so much that it was transformed into a public company, and is at present

working in all the States. Perth, W.A., has just been added to its list of operations, and whilst not at present blowing bottles there, I am pleased to say that the plant is being proceeded with in that town. I will not comment any more, but need only quote the wages sheet, which every Friday reaches the sum of about £28,000 or £29,000 for the Spotswood works alone.

"In 1891 the Dental Depot was founded. In 1901 this was moved from this site to Collins-street, where it has made steady and excellent progress.

"Western Australia I myself visited for the firm. I went there in 1891 as a traveller, and in 1893 we sent complete stocks over. In 1901 the fine premises that we occupy in Wellington street were built, and shortly after we amalgamated with our good friends, Messrs. A. M. Bickford and Sons, Adelaide, and that firm is still making good progress, as we are here.

"But two important facts I wish to mention. On January 8, 1904, our beloved senior, Alfred Felton, died. On August 4, 1910, our other senior, my beloved father, was taken from us.

"I feel more grateful than I can express at the period of progress that has been made by the firm during the term under review. Amongst my father's papers I found a letter dated November 30, 1862, written by Edward Youngman, from the steamship 'Rippon' at sea. It is addressed to my father, and recites the terms of his engagement. The concluding paragraph reads thus:—'I now simply recite the terms on which I engage your services to superintend our drug business in Melbourne, viz., that we shall pay you your passage money out there, and give you for the first year a salary of £300 per annum.'

"That finishes the brief diary of events I wish to lay before you, and now, about my own feelings. It is very hard on an occasion like this to express what I would wish. When I came back from England, after helping my sons, just a year ago, the promise I made by telegram was fresh in my mind, as it is at this moment. My brother Russell and I are more grateful than we can express for the good, honest and industrious work of the men and women who comprise our staff, and he and I have spent some time endeavouring to make a little reward to justify the occasion. I have had no precedent to guide me at all. The only precedent of making awards have been those happy occasions when we have been at Portarlington and Mornington, and the athletes of the party have got their rewards chiefly in the form of aneroid barometers, alarm clocks, or a set of carvers. I was prompted by those memories, but on investigation I find there are not enough alarm clocks in Melbourne, nor carvers, nor barometers to go round, so I have thus by force of circumstances to fall back on the very ordinary gift of money.

"My brother Russell and I have decided to expend a sum equal to one month's wages for everyone in the employ of this firm at the date alluded to, and that distribution will be made immediately. I wish to qualify it in one small degree. As this reward is primarily for long and faithful service, we have had to make the factor of service a determining one in the award. Therefore it is possible that some of the more highly paid, with short service to their credit, may not rank monetarily quite so well as a lower paid one with long service. I think this is clear to you, and I think you will give my brother Russell and me credit for having done the best we could, and in the fairest possible manner.

"I would say that Mr. Harper has these cheques ready for immediate distribution. They will be given to the heads of each department, who will distribute them at once, and just one word in conclusion; let me say they are open cheques, and to the juniors especially, if these open cheques are lost and cashed, they are lost just as surely as if the cash had been lost, and they will not be able to recover it.

"Let me express my thanks with the deepest feeling of gratitude for your good and honest work, and I hope that for many years to come, the firm of Felton, Grimwade and Co. will prosper in the future as it has done in the past, and that primarily because of the excellent feeling existing between the employers and employees."

Mr. Russell Grimwade said:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—I only wish to support the sentiments which my brother has expressed. It is a very real pleasure to be living at such a time and be able to enjoy the distribution of what, I hope, will be to you a sensible gift. My brother has briefly described to you the two factors that go to make up each one's share in this gift, that is, length of service, and the value of your services as determined by the yearly remuneration at the time of our jubilee.

"These two factors are associated with the past, and they come into the present in the cheque which you receive this evening, with our heartfelt thanks for all you have done for us in the past years in consequence of the event I have just referred to.

"My father and Mr. Felton set my brothers and myself an example of appreciation of faithful and long service on the part of the employees of this firm. I carry on those sentiments to the very bottom of my heart, and as long as this factor prevails, I am sure that the progress of our firm is assured.

"I have nothing more to say, ladies and gentlemen, except to express my confirmation of all that my brother has said of the many events that have led up to this happy and auspicious occasion."

Mr. R. G. Wood, manager, in responding on behalf of the staff:—

"Mr. Norton, Mr. Russell, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I think there is only one matter for regret in connection with this gathering, and that is, the absence of General Grimwade, or as we more affectionately know him, 'Mr. Harold.' However, no doubt Mr. Norton will be writing to the General, telling him of this function, and I hope that he will tell him from us that we are thinking of him, and that, although he is not here in the flesh, we are most certainly with him in spirit.

"On behalf of the staff, I should say the various staffs, employed by you, I wish to tender you our very best thanks for the generous action which you have just performed, and which I need hardly add will be very greatly appreciated by all concerned. It is further evidence, not that any is necessary, of a continuance of the goodwill which you and your brothers have always displayed towards those employed by you.

"We have listened to your remarks with very great interest and pleasure. 'Tis true that this good old firm has made great history in the commerce of Australia, and we tender you our warmest congratulations, not only upon the results achieved, but also upon the very high standing and reputation which the firm enjoys in all quarters of the globe. The staff, I might mention, feel no small sense of satisfaction in knowing that they have, some, of course, to a greater extent than others, according to their opportunities, helped towards the results obtained, and it was very pleasant indeed to hear you acknowledge that fact.

"The relationship betwen the firm and its employees has always been of the most pleasurable kind, mutually cordial and sympathetic, and this has resulted in our feeling a very keen sense of pride in our association with, and affection for, the firm. In conclusion, I would assure you that it will be the constant endeavour of all loyal hands to jealously guard the firm's reputation, and do everything possible to help forward its best interests." (Applause.)

After a short speech by Mr. Kendall, the proceedings terminated.

Wages Boards.

Wholesale Chemists' Wages Boards.

The Victorian Minister of Labour gave notice in the Legislative Assembly on August 6 of his intention to move for the appointment of a wages board for persons employed in the trade of a wholesale or a manufacturing chemist; or in manufacturing toilet preparations, perfumery, essences, essential oils, food preservatives, branding fluids, deoderants, disinfectants, fungicides, insecticides, vermin destroyers, or weed destroyers.

Claim of the Chemists' Assistants (S.E. Division of Queensland).

This claim is to be heard by the Industrial Judge in open court on Tuesday, August 20th. Master Chemists' representatives: Messrs. G. J Mackay, R. Lenehan and J. C. Minnis. Employes' representatives: Messrs. S. F. Callanan, A. L. Carpenter, J. F. Fitzgerald (Solicitor for employees).

Scope of the Award.

It is asked that the Award shall apply to all persons employed in pharmaceutical duties in any chemist's shop or in any public or private dispensary or place where medicine is dispensed. But not to office assistants, fountain assistants, cashiers, storemen, packers or assistants doing cleaners, sweepers, or porters work only, or to such employes as are provided for under any other industrial award.

Definitions:—

(a) *"Manager."*—A person in charge of a shop whether known as a manager or not, and who is not a chief assistant, as defined in sub-clause (b), and who is subject to the instructions and control of an employer, or whose name is registered with the Registrar as manager, or whose name is on the premises as manager in compliance with the Pharmacy Act of 1917 or regulations thereunder.

(b) *"Chief Assistant."*—A pharmacist registered under The Pharmacy Act employed in a shop where two or more assistants, other than the manager or apprentices are employed, and who ranks next in position to the manager or to a proprietor who manages his own shop.

(c) *"Registered Assistant."*—A pharmacist registered under The Pharmacy Act employed in a shop, not being a manager or chief assistant.

(d) *"Unregistered Assistant."*—Any person engaged in the business of any shop or shops who has served three years' apprenticeship and has not passed the final qualifying examination.

(e) *"Apprentice"* means a person whose name appears in the Register of Apprentices of the Pharmacy Board of Queensland.

(f) *"Casual Employee."*—Any person engaged for less than one week shall be deemed a "casual employee."

(g) *"Reliever."*—Any person engaged for more than one week, but less than three weeks, shall be deemed a "reliever."

Hours—

(a) The ordinary working hours shall not exceed 47 in any one week, such time to be comprised between 8.30 o'clock a.m. and 6 o'clock p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays Thursdays and Fridays, and on Saturday between 8.30 o'clock a.m. and 1 o'clock p.m.

(b) Time allowed for dinner shall be not less than one hour per day from Monday to Friday inclusive, and shall be between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 2 o'clock p.m., as may be arranged between any employer and his employees.

(c) When the hours between 12 o'clock noon and 2 o'clock p.m. are worked continuously, one hour shall be paid for at double the ordinary rates and continued until the break for dinner is made.

(d) When an employee is called upon to work overtime, he shall be paid the sum of 2s. by the employer with which to purchase a meal, except where he has already had his usual meals. He shall also be allowed one hour following the usual knocking off time, or during ordinary hours, where overtime is worked before 8.30 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of providing such meal and which hour is to be paid for at ordinary rates, in addition to the week's wages, except where such hour is allowed in ordinary working hours.

Wages—

(a) The minimum rate of wages payable to managers shall be £7 per week.

(b) The minimum rate of wages payable to chief assistants shall be £6 per week.

(c) The minimum rate of wages payable to registered assistants shall be £5/10/- per week.

(d) The minimum rate of wages payable to unregistered assistants shall be:—

1st year, £3/5/- per week.
2nd year, £3/15/- per week.
3rd year, £4/5/- per week.
4th year and over, £4/15/-.

(e) The minimum rate of wages payable to apprentices shall be:—

1st year, 10/- per week.
2nd year, 15/- per week.
3rd year, 30/- per week.

(f) "Casual Employee" shall be paid 3/- per hour.

(g) "Reliever," the minimum rate of wages payable to relievers shall be the rate provided in this Award for managers or assistants, or a like grade, together with 25 per cent. addition on such rate.

(h) No person, save managers, chief assistants, registered assistants, unregistered assistants, apprentices, casual employees or relievers shall be employed from and after the date of this Award in or in connection with the handling of drugs, or on pharmaceutical duties in any chemist shop, or in any public or private dispensary or place where medicine is dispensed, PROVIDED that any person who is employed in such duties abovementioned at the date on which this Award becomes operative, and does not come within the operation of Clause 4 hereof may continue to be so employed, provided he receives not less than £3/5/- per week. This Award shall in all other respects also apply to him.

Overtime—

(a) All work done outside or in excess of the ordinary working hours on any week day or in any week shall be deemed overtime work, and shall be paid for at the rate of double time. All overtime payments shall be calculated on the wages actually received on the basis of a 47-hour week.

(b) All work done on Sundays shall be paid for at double the ordinary rates.

(c) No apprentices shall work outside the ordinary working hours on any week day or work on Sundays.

Holidays—

(a) All work done by any employee on Good Friday, Labour Day (the first Monday in May or other day appointed under "The Holidays Act of 1912" to be kept in place of that holiday), and Christmas Day shall be deemed overtime work, and shall be paid for at double rates in addition to his ordinary weekly wages. All work done by any employees on the following holidays namely, New Year's Day, January 26, March 17, April 23, Easter Monday, the birthday of the Sovereign (November 30), and Boxing Day, or on any day proclaimed to be kept in the place of any such holiday—shall be deemed overtime work, and shall be paid for at the rate of time and a half in addition to his ordinary weekly wage.

No deductions shall be made for any holiday not worked.

(b) In addition to the above-mentioned holidays, every employee shall, after he shall have been employed by any employer for a period of one year after the date of the commencement of this Award, be granted two weeks' holiday on full pay (to be paid in advance) at a time to be mutually arranged between the employer and employee. If any such holidays shall not be had as they fall due from time to time, such holidays shall be cumulative from year to year for a period of three years.

(c) If it is required that any employee shall work on any of the holidays provided in sub-clause (a) hereof, the employer shall give not less than one clear day's notice of such requirement to the employee.

(d) If any employee shall be dismissed by his employer after any holidays shall have become due, and without such holidays having been had, such clerk shall be entitled in lieu thereof to a sum equal to salary in lieu thereof, computed at the rate of wages which he was earning at the date of such dismissal.

(e) If the employee shall voluntarily leave his employment, he shall not be entitled to any pay in lieu of holidays not taken unless such holidays have been deferred with the consent of his employer.

(f) In cases where the employee has not had two weeks' holidays during the 12 months worked by him preceding this Award, such employee shall be entitled to two weeks' holiday on full pay (to be paid in advance) for that 12 months.

Proportion of Apprentices.—

The number of apprentices who may be employed by any employer shall not exceed the following proportion:—

1 apprentice to one registered pharmacist employed.
1 apprentice to each additional four registered pharmacists employed.
1 unregistered assistant to 2 registered pharmacists employed.

Dwelling Accommodation.—

Employees required to reside on the premises for the purpose of attending to calls after the premises have been closed shall receive not less than 10/- per week, together with suitable accommodation in addition to the rate of wages to which they are entitled under this Award, but time occupied in such work or spent on the premises shall not be regarded as part of the ordinary working hours of such employee, and shall not be reckoned as overtime, whether on Saturdays or holidays or on ordinary week nights after the premises have been closed to ordinary business.

Travelling Expenses.—

Any employee who has to travel over 10 miles to the place of his employment shall receive his first-class fare to the place of employment on commencing his duties and shall also receive his fare back from the place of engagement of the said engagement.

General.—

(a) All wages, including overtime payment (except casual employees, who shall be paid within 30 minutes after their services have been dispensed with) shall be paid weekly, not later than Friday in each week, and up to the time of payment, and shall be exclusive of all bonuses and commissions.

(b) The engagement shall be a weekly one terminable by a week's notice on either side, provided that any employee who is guilty of wilful disobedience, dishonesty or drunkenness may be dismissed at any time without notice or wages in lieu of notice.

(c) Each employer shall cause to be kept a record of the names, hours worked and wages paid weekly to every person in his employ to whom this Award applies, such record to be open to the inspection of the Secretary of the Master Chemists' Association and the Secretary of the Chemists' Assistants' Association between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. on any day of the week except Saturday.

(d) A written reference or discharge note shall be given to each employee on termination of services with any employer.

(e) Nothing herein contained shall be deemed or construed to withdraw any benefits, concessions or privileges at present being received by employees from their employers by reason of a mutual arrangement between them or to reduce an employee in pay or position.

The claim is signed by 33 assistants, principally employed in Brisbane.

Personal & Business.

Properly authenticated paragraphs, preferably sent by the persons interested, are inserted under this heading

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Mr. White, Junr., of Eastwood, has enlisted, and is selling his business.

Mr. H. P. Davies, of Leichhardt, has sold his pharmacy to Mr. Merton.

Newton's Pharmacy, at Enmore, has been closed, owing to the ill-health of the proprietor.

Mr. H. S. Levy has been seriously ill, but his many friends will be glad to learn that he is on the mend.

Sabiel, chemist, 78 Hunter-street, Sydney, has been registered under the Firms Act, Dorothea Mary Sabiel being the proprietress.

Mr V. A. Wawn, of George-street, has taken a partner. The firm is henceforth Green and Wawn. "Wonder Wool" is selling well.

Lester's Pharmacy, Mudgee (partners, Mary Elizabeth Lester, Myra B. Lester, and Bruce Goldie Lester), has been registered under the Firms Act.

Mr. H. R. Brown has opened a new pharmacy at Double Bay. It is rumoured that Mr. Farrar, of Oxford-street, intends also to open at Double Bay.

The Sheldon Drug Co. Ltd., Sydney, has decided to increase the capital of the company by the issue of 60,000 shares of £1 each. The total capital will then be £90,000.

Mr. Sydney May and his old apprentice Fred. Shepherd were on board the hospital-ship "Kyarra" when she was torpedoed recently. Mr. May is now back in Sydney.

Davis Manufacturing Co. (Charles Begg and George Milbourne Marsh, junr.), chemists, etc., Percival-road, Stanmore, have altered the constitution of the firm, Philip Cecil Davis being registered as the owner of the business.

Mr. W. G. Bladon, pharmacist, of Parramatta, suffered a sad bereavement in the death of his wife last month. Mrs. Bladon was staying with her daughter at Mittagong when she contracted pneumonia. Heart failure supervened, and death took place shortly afterwards.

Mr. R. H. C. Blaikie, pharmacist, of Albury, was a very successful exhibitor at the Victorian Poultry and Kennel Club's 42nd annual show, held during the first week in August. His dog "Border Chieftain" secured 6 first prizes and the club's Challenge Certificate for Scottish terriers.

Mr. Percy Camborne, of Five Dock, who enlisted, has been rejected after being some time in camp at Liverpool. This is a great disappointment to him. He is a splendid wrestler, and an excellent boxer. Just the man for raiding work at the front. It is to be hoped that he will recover, and be able to re-enlist.

The Late Angus McLeod.—We regret to notice the decease of this veteran pharmacist. Mr. McLeod was a native of Tasmania, and served his time with the old firm of Hinsby and Calvert, of Hobart. He came to Victoria, and opened at Ballarat, and later at Bourke-street, Melbourne. Here Mr. J. C. Hallam, of Sydney, served his apprenticeship under him. From thence he went back to Tasmania, and managed the Homœopathic Pharmacy at Hobart, coming on to Sydney about 35 years ago, and opening a pharmacy at North Sydney. He retired from business about 20 years ago, but until quite recently he took an interest in pharmaceutical matters, and acted as one of the auditors of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W., for over 25 years—in fact, until about three years ago, when his failing health would no longer permit him to act. He died at the age of 83 years, greatly regretted. He was a genial old Scotchman, and an ornament to his profession.

Mr. C. L. Butchers Entertained.

A dinner was tendered to Mr. C. L. Butchers, editor of the "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," by the executive committee of the Association of Master Pharmacists of New South Wales at Loosen's Cafe, Pitt-street, on Thursday, 8th August. Mr. Frank Lloyd, president of the Association, occupied the chair. There were also present—Messrs. H. D. B. Cox, L. Zions, Alexr. Sadler, T. Hislop Dick, H. C. Price, L. J. Thompson, Chas. F. Webster, H. W. Manning, W. H. Baxter, M. Meagher, W. S. Park, junr., C. F. Emert, and John K. Wilson. After the toast of the King had been

honoured the chairman called upon Mr. H. D. B. Cox to propose the toast of "Our Guest." Mr. Cox said he had much pleasure in acceding to this request. He had known Mr. Butchers for several years, and had learned to appreciate his good qualities and kindness of heart. Of his work for pharmacy there was no need for him to speak, as it was well known to all of them. He occupied many important positions in connection with pharmacy, but they were entertaining him that night in his capacity of editor of the "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy." The journal, under Mr. Butchers' direction, had become an important factor in Australian pharmaceutical organisation. The editorial work was of a high standard. It was based on sound progressive lines. The recent article on ethics was particularly refreshing. He trusted that before long all the States would run and control a Federal journal. Until they achieved this end their organisation could not be regarded as complete. To Mr. Butchers he tendered, on behalf of those present, the best wishes of New South Wales pharmacists. They were all pleased to meet him and to pay honour to him and the Society he represented. He trusted that both Mr. and Mrs. Butchers had benefited in health by their visit to Sydney. (Applause.)

Mr. Butchers, in responding, said he could not sufficiently thank the Master Pharmacists' Association for the kind hospitality which had been extended to him. Of all his duties, perhaps, his editorial work was closest to his heart, because it was greatly a labour of love. From the very outset he recognised the value of the journal as an educative factor in pharmacy. To the country pharmacist particularly a good journal was essential. The Council of his Society had always kept this prominently in view. But it meant a great deal of hard work, much of which had to be done after ordinary business hours. His only regret was that he could not give more time to his journalistic work. Mr. Cox was right when he stressed the value of a Federal journal. The Pharmaceutical Society in Victoria had found the policy of publishing its own journal a good one. He thought that if the pharmacists of Australia took the matter up wholeheartedly there was no reason why a Federal journal should not become an accomplished fact. There were no insuperable difficulties in the way, and he believed the venture would be financially and otherwise a success. Personally he owed a great deal to the Council of his Society in allowing him a free hand in his editorial work. He had greatly enjoyed his stay in New South Wales. Every year he made new friends. Some of those present were friends of many years' standing. Others whom he met for the first time that night he was glad to know. There was now complete harmony between New South Wales and Victoria, and social gatherings of this nature helped to bring about this good feeling. They were all working for the same object—the advancement of pharmacy, and so long as they kept this end in view nothing but good could result. When he returned to Victoria he would convey to the Council the good wishes of those present. In welcoming him as they had done they were really honouring the Society he represented. He sincerely thanked Mr. Cox for the appreciative references to himself. Some of those he might deserve; others he did not; but there was one thing he could take credit for, and it encompassed most of what had been said, and that was his heart was in his work. He wished the Association continued success and a long period of usefulness in the interests of pharmacists. (Applause.)

VICTORIA.

Mr. R. E. Charles is relieving Mr. A. F. Vale, of Kensington.

Mr. G. N. Heyward is assisting Mr. W. E. Thomson, of Donald.

Mr. F. Muller is relieving at Mr. W. Long's pharmacy, Footscray.

Mr. H. J. Murray has been relieving Mr. W. F. B. Gough, Casterton.

Mr. A. J. Williamson is in charge of Mr. H. L. Hastings' business at Stawell.

Mr. Gavin I. Robertson has accepted a position with Mr. W. J. Cowper, of Fitzroy.

Mr. C. T. Skewes has purchased the business of Mr. A. S. Cohn, Burke-road, Camberwell.

Mr. A. Andrews has left the Malvern U.F.S. Dispensary. He is succeeded by Mr. W. Sharland.

Mr. T. Brady, from Messrs. Eva and Co., Ballarat, has gone to Mr. J. H. Goode, Moonee Ponds.

Mr. James Taite, Yea, has disposed of his pharmacy to Mr. E. H. Shelley, late of South Melbourne.

Mr. T. E. Cooper, Mitchell-street, Bendigo, has sold his pharmacy to Messrs. James Chisholm and N. W. McGibbony.

Miss Mary Moorhead has purchased the business of the late John McBurney, of Kilmore, as from 1st October next.

Mr. John Barker, of Elwood, left on 6th August for a trip to Western Australia on a visit to his son, Dr. G. W. Barker, chief resident medical officer at the Perth Public Hospital.

Mr. Harold B. Keig has joined Mr. H. H. Richmond, of Hawksburn, in partnership. The partnership formerly existing between Mr. C. T. Skewes and Mr. H. H. Richmond has been dissolved by mutual assent, Mr. Skewes retiring from the firm.

Mr. John Keays, father of Mr. C. E. Keays, Newmarket, died on 29th July, aged 78 years. Mr. Keays, sen., was well known in the early mining days in connection with coach-driving on the Ballarat goldfields, also at Daylesford and Talbot. At one time he acted as manager for Cobb and Co.

Friendly Societies' Dispensaries Increase.—It was stated in the annual report of the Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1917, which was laid on the table of the Legislative Assembly on 13th August, that during

the year two new friendly societies—the Canterbury and District United Friendly Societies' Dispensary and the Oakleigh and District Friendly Societies' Dispensary—had been registered. Previously there were 20 such societies registered in Victoria.

Atoz Manufacturing Co. Pty. Ltd., Francis-street, Yarraville, has been registered under the Companies Act, with a capital of £10,000 in £1 shares. The directors are James Crow, Mark Melbourne Marks, and Sydney Herbert Dickens. In the Gazette notice of the registration the class of business to be carried on is that of "chemists, druggists, etc." The attention of the directors has been drawn to the fact that the use of these titles by unregistered pharmacists is illegal under the Medical Act.

QUEENSLAND.

Mr. R. S. Shewan has gone to manage for Mrs. A. E. Dimmock, of Nanango.

Miss Lyle Scowen is managing Touzeau's business at Hughenden.

Mr. Dowser, late with McGuffie and Co., has gone to Crease Ltd., Valley.

Mr. Cornock, late A.I.F., has returned to his old position with Messrs. McGuffie and Co.

Mr. E. T. Connelly, late A.I.F., is now with Mr. L. A. Wilkinson, Queen-street, Brisbane.

Mr. O. Roggenkamp is relieving Mr. H. Phippard, of Tenterfield, while he is on holiday.

Mr. J. Hodgson is relieving at Little's Pharmacy, Valley, whilst Mr. and Mrs. Little are on holiday.

Visitors to Brisbane—

Mr. W. H. Ockleford, of Kingaroy; **Mr. G. Page,** of Bundaberg; **Mr. H. McIntosh** and **Mr. J. Goldsmith,** of Rockhampton; **Mr. Crozier,** of Toowoomba; **Mr. S. Irwin,** of Laidley, have been in town during the month.

Visitors from Other States—

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Sharp, chemist, Sydney, is staying, while in Brisbane, with Mr. Eric Ellcott.

Mr. Ingamells, Melbourne (Ashton and Parsons), and Mr. Allport, of Sayers, Allport Pty. Ltd., visited Brisbane during the month.

Business in Queensland.

For Brisbane the week of all weeks in the year, Show Week, has arrived. As usual, the town is crowded with people from all parts, and accommodation for them has reached the straining point. This year the influx appears to have exceeded previous records. Notwithstanding the dry spell, exhibits are profuse and equal to those of previous years. The heartening effects of the war news is quite evident; smiling faces and free-spending is the rule. Light rains during the previous week have washed the streets clean from the all-pervading dust, and prepared the town for the visitors. The recent town-planning meeting has brought quite a number of Southern visitors to Brisbane, and the local authorities' conference has drawn many visitors from within the State. Business is excellent. Country visitors say that this is the case also in the districts they come from. Chemists do not yet appear to be quite clear on their responsibilities under the recent Venereal Diseases Regulations, but these are gradually sinking in.

The annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society did not attract many country members, in fact, there are not a large number in town. This is probably accounted for by the difficulty in obtaining suitable locums, and the number of other attractions provided for them in the town itself.

Mild epidemics of scarlet fever, diphtheria, and throat troubles continue, but, as a rule, they do not bring much grist to the chemists. On the whole, however, they do not appear to have much cause to complain, excepting the complaint, now universal, of hardening prices.

Trade & Commerce.

Australian Drug Company.

The annual report of the Australian Drug Company, to be submitted on August 22, shows that the net profit has been largely increased, and that the additions made to reserves are substantial. The 10 per cent. dividend is continued on the larger capital. During the year 25,000 new shares were issued, and the £25,000 debentures were repaid. Stocks are valued at, or under cost, and are fully insured. The value for the past three years was as follows:—1916, £74,580; 1917, £75,033; 1918, £84,971.

Years ended June 30—

	1915. £	1916. £	1917. £	1918. £
Net profit..	8,921	10,078	9,984	17,084
Brought forward.	1,368	—	—	—
Available..	10,289	10,078	9,984	17,084
Dividend	7,500	7,500	7,500	8,750
Rate per annum.	10 p.c.	10 p.c.	10 p.c.	10 p.c.
Reserve Account.	1,000	1,000	1,000	6,830
Tax provision. ..	—	193	—	—
Divd. Equalisation Account..	1,789	1,385	1,484	1,504
Capital paid up ..	75,000	75,000	75,000	100,000
Debentures.	25,000	25,000	25,000	Nil.
Reserves	13,780	16,174	18,659	27,163

Cost of Drugs Affects Friendly Societies.

The working costs of dispensaries controlled by friendly societies is going up by leaps and bounds, says the annual report of the directors of the Drummoyne (N.S.W.) Friendly Societies' Dispensary. The increases have, it is said, been brought about principally as the result of the new chemists' Arbitration Court award, which again raised the salaries of employees. The directors view with some apprehension the increasing expenses and the decreased in-

come from lodge subscriptions, and they add:—"This cannot be allowed to continue, and the matter is receiving the serious attention of the Board. It is quite possible that a small increase in subscriptions will shortly have to be made to meet this ever-increasing cost of management and drugs."

Chemist Fined £25 for Over-charging.

C. J. Peterkin, pharmacist, of Elizabeth-street, Sydney, was fined £25, with £1/4/- costs, in default three months' imprisonment, for offering for sale on March 30 a tin of No. 2 Glaxo for 2/9 instead of 2/6, the price fixed by the regulation. Mr. Peterkin pleaded guilty. The heavy penalty imposed came as a surprise, particularly in view of the lapse of time since the alleged offence took place.

Shortage of Strychnine.

As a result of inquiries as to whether the present shortage of strychnine in Australia has been artificially created, the Minister of Foodstuffs states that investigations show that there is an actual shortage. The Director of Munitions had been asked to take early action with a view to obtaining supplies of both phosphorus and strychnine. Representations are still being made both to the Director of Munitions in England and to the British Embassy in Washington to allow the manufacture and exportation to Australia of phosphorus and strychnine. Consignments of strychnine and phosphorus now in transit are expected shortly to relieve the position temporarily.

Prices Inquiry re Rabbit Poisons.

With a view to fixing the prices of rabbit and other poisons, Mr. Val. Ackerman (Commonwealth Prices Commissioner for New South Wales) held an inquiry at University Chambers, Phillip-street, on August 9.

Evidence was given by Dr. J. F. Elliott and Mr. F. Firth (Elliott Bros. Ltd.), Mr. Allport (Sayers, Allport Propty. Ltd), and Mr. Latimer, of Latimer and Co.

Dr. Elliott, of Elliott Brothers, told the Commissioner that phosphorus at the present time was unobtainable, owing to freight troubles, difficulty in the manufacture in Europe, and to the various uses to which it was being put. There had been a shortage of phosphorus in the Commonwealth for nearly two years. There was also a shortage of strychnine, which was mostly manufactured in England. These were two things used in making rabbit poisons.

The Commissioner: Could they not be made from other chemicals?

Dr. Elliott: No. Of course, there are other preparations; but they become inert in a day or two after being put in the ground. Phosphorus is not only used in rabbit poison, as a poison, but also as a decoy.

How are you off for stocks?—We have hardly enough to kill a dozen rabbits.

How about strychnine?—Supplies are coming along very slowly. It will be sold to country chemists, who in turn will dispose of it to farmers. The farmers manufacture their poisons from it. The present high price of strychnine is mainly due to speculators buying up stocks, holding them for a few months, and then selling them at a big profit. Only legitimate dealers in poison should get the Defence Department's approval to sell it. Numerous poisons are made up in packets. In many instances, the packages cost more than the actual poison.

The Commissioner: With regard to retail prices, I will go into that question when you let me know the cost of the packages. It seems that there is no phosphorus, and it is unobtainable. I will advise the Government that the fixing of the price of this commodity is useless. I will also recommend that only those regulars dealing in poisons should have the approval of the Defence Department.

Imports and Exports Prohibited.

Unless the consent of the Minister for Customs (Mr. Jensen) is first obtained, the importation into the Commonwealth of citrus fruits, caustic soda, soda ash, soda sulphide, white lead, red lead, and wire rope is prohibited. The exportation is also prohibited of red lead and white lead.

Unless first certified by a Commonwealth meat inspector as being fit for export, the export of sausage casings from the Commonwealth is prohibited.

Opium Standard Modified.

When the importation of medicinal opium was prohibited except under license, it was provided that medicinal opium imported into Australia must contain not less than 10 per cent. of morphine, but the Minister for Customs (Mr. Jensen) now announces that in order that manufacturing chemists and pharmacists may not be hampered in the manufacture of largely used and valuable medicines in which opium is an ingredient, it has become necessary to suspend the application of the 10 per cent. morphine standard during the currency of the war. Prior to the outbreak of hostilities, Turkey was the chief source of supply, but the grades of opium from Greece, Persia, and India, from which countries supplies now come, do not contain so large a percentage of morphine, and often fall below the 10 per cent. standard.

Wholesale Transactions Limited.

By an amendment of the War Precautions (Prices) Regulations gazetted on August 3, no wholesaler shall be entitled to charge a greater price for a necessary commodity or foodstuff

than that at which the wholesaler from whom he purchased such goods was entitled to sell them.

Phosphorus and Strychnine and Arsenic Not to be Exported.

By Proclamation, dated July 31, the Governor-General has prohibited the exportation of phosphorus, strychnine, and its salts, and arsenic and its water-soluble salts from Australia, unless the consent in writing of the Minister of Customs has first been obtained.

Methylated Spirits.

Mr. J. L. Lennard, the distributor of S.V.M. in Victoria, states that the fixed maximum prices in bulk for this commodity are as follow:—Imperial pints, 6d.; Imperial quarts, 11d. These prices have been fixed with the concurrence of the Chief Prices Commissioner, and retailers charging higher rates than those prescribed are liable to have their supplies shut off. The prices fixed are exclusive of containers.

Linseed Oil.

Raw linseed oil (Australian manufacture) in New South Wales must not be sold retail at rates higher than 20 per cent. above the price paid to the wholesaler. Boiled linseed oil may be charged 2d. a gallon more. In the other States, cost of transportation may be added. Imported oil, either raw or boiled (within the metropolitan areas) must not be retailed at more than 20 per cent. on purchase price. In all other parts of the Commonwealth transportation charges may be added.

Fixed Price-Lists Must be Exhibited.

Amendments to the War Precautions (Prices) Regulations gazetted on August 3 provide that lists of fixed prices must be exhibited in shops of every person in any proclaimed area who sells retail any necessary commodity or foodstuff the price of which is fixed. Within seven days of the commencement of the regulation, which comes into operation at once, shopkeepers shall exhibit a notice of prices in their shop windows and shops. The notice required to be exhibited must, in the case of the metropolitan area, contain the name of the foodstuff or necessary commodity, and the maximum price fixed in that area. Where the price in other proclaimed areas is fixed on the basis of the price in the metropolitan area plus the cost of transport, particulars have to be given showing the maximum price fixed in the metropolitan area, the cost of transport from the metropolitan area, and the maximum price thus fixed in the particular area.

The notice required to be exhibited in pursuance of this regulation shall be in accordance with such of the following forms as is applicable to the case:—

FORM A

Commonwealth of Australia.

THE WAR PRECAUTIONS (PRICES) REGULATIONS.

MAXIMUM PRICES PROCLAIMED IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA OF

Name of Foodstuff or Necessary Commodity.	Maximum Price d in the Area.

FORM B

Commonwealth of Australia.

THE WAR PRECAUTIONS (PRICES) REGULATIONS.

MAXIMUM PRICES PROCLAIMED IN THE AREA.

Name of Foodstuff or Necessary Commodity.	Maximum Prices fixed in this Area.*	Where Price in Area is fixed on Basis of Price in Metropolitan Area, plus cost of transport.		
		Maximum Price Fixed in Metropolitan Area.	Cost of Transport from Metropolitan Area to this Area.	Maximum Price fixed in this Area.

*Note.—This column to be used only where a specific maximum price is fixed for the area. Where the maximum price for the area is ascertained by adding to the maximum price fixed in a metropolitan area, the cost of transport to the proclaimed area the other columns of the form must be used.

Any person who refuses or fails to exhibit any notice required by, or to comply with any direction or requirement given or made under, this regulation, or who exhibits a notice which is incorrect or incomplete in any particular, shall be guilty of an offence.

Printed lists containing the information required to be exhibited are available at post offices throughout the Commonwealth.

There are not many lines affecting pharmacists, but any goods stocked or sold for which prices have been fixed must be included in the list to be exhibited.

Trade Notes.

Disputed Trade Name.

Judgment was reserved by Mr. Justice Cussen on August 2 in a trading dispute involving the use of the trade name "Glaxo," and the right of the manufacture of powdered milk in Australia. The plaintiffs were Joseph Nathan and Co., trading in Australia and New Zealand as cheesemakers and milk product manufacturers, and the defendants were the Bacchus Marsh Concentrated Milk Co. Ltd. Injunctions for restraint were sought by each side.

Soap Sales.

Too often, says the *American Druggist*, the druggist disregards his soap business. He keeps a case filled with toilet sops, and when some one comes in and asks for a cake, it is sold. Occasional displays help along the sales a little, but at the best it seems that the competition of the grocers and the department stores and the mail order concerns is allowed pretty much the right of way. Where the druggist is making his mistake in the soap business, it seems to us, is in neglecting that magnificent line of medicated soaps being produced by numerous high-class manufacturers. Here is a soap field that cannot be touched by the present competitors of the toilet soap sale. If the druggist would not stop with a showcase of soap, but display in a conspicuous position a large case filled with medicated soaps, each kind shown in some quantity, not merely a quarter dozen, and behind each kind a neat card telling the uses of that soap, he would develop a new department in his store and that new department would make more money for him than the old soap department ever thought of making. The tendency of people to self-medication could have free rein in the purchase of soap, and there would be an increase in the amount of preventive work done in every family.

Trade Mark Applications.

Class 2.—Chemical Substances, Disinfectants, etc.

Kilablo.—William Devine, Hay, New South Wales, drover.

See See.—Henry Francis Cary and Thomas Campbell, Bierbank, Cheepie, West Queensland, clerk and inventor respectively.

Pistol.—Teiichiro Ueyama, 180 Tamadahara, Tasuda Mura, Ayta Gun, Wakayama, Ken, Japan, manufacturer.

Cockbrand Moskill Ka-Killer (prefix Ka to the word "Ka-Killer" is "Mosquito")—Teiichiro Ueyama, Japan, manufacturer.

Stroyine.—Frederick John Jones, 23 Oxley-road, Glenferrie, Victoria, rat destroyer expert.

Kia Ora.—Archibald Tulloch, 7 Kia-Ora-road, Double Bay, near Sydney, N.S.W., manufacturer.

Class 3.—Chemicals Used in Medicine and Pharmacy.

Salix Magnesia.—The Baynton Sales Co., Carrington-street, Wynyard-square, Sydney, marketers of pharmaceutical products and proprietary medicines and toilet articles.

Fuss's Liver Restorative and Constipation Cure.—Thomas William Garrett, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, public trustee.

Winox.—Winox Ltd., Winox Buildings, Kew Foot-road, Richmond, Surrey, England, wine merchants.

Herbna.—L. Kitz and Sons Pty. Ltd., 46-50 Haig-street, South Melbourne, wine and cider merchants.

Melova Inhaler Remedy, Apple Tree.—Thomas Barnett Williams, 2 Wellington-parade, East Melbourne, decorator.

St. Osythe's Oil.—St. Osythe's Oil Company, Double Bay, New South Wales.

Curicones for all Rheumatic Affections.—Stephen Matthews and Co. Ltd., Farringdon-street, London, England, manufacturing druggists.

Vicaps, the Capsules of Life.—Stephen Matthews and Co. Ltd., Farringdon-street, London, England, manufacturing druggists.

Cilco.—Ernest Edwin Field, Lambridge, Penrith, New South Wales, labourer.

Oxmeez.—The Magnet Co., 33 Austin-avenue south, St. Kilda, manufacturing chemists.

Zenol.—Alfred Ernest Sykes, New Plymouth, Taranaki, New Zealand.

Crossed Pestles (Leven Brand).—George Cecil Jackson, Ulverston, Tasmania, pharmacist.

Feona.—William Alexander Rodger, Anzac-parade and Bowral-street, Kensington, Sydney, chemist.

Class 48.—Perfumery, Soaps, Toilet Articles, etc.

Golden Still.—J. Grossmith and Son, 29 Newgate-street, London, E.C., England, perfumer.

Lash-o-line.—Clark and Peisley, Newcastle, New South Wales, toilet preparation manufacturers.

ADVERTISERS' SECTION.

Benger's Food Limited.—In the year to 31st March the company made a profit of £37,776, against £34,326. Further dividend of 1/3 per share, free of tax, making 2/3 for the year, forward £2803, against £4151 a year ago, when the dividend was the same.

Scott's Emulsion.—Attention is drawn by Messrs. Scott and Bowne (Australasia) Ltd., Sydney, to the revised price list for Scott's Emulsion. Minimum retail prices now in operation are—Small size 2/9, large size 5/-. Wholesale rates are—Per doz., 26/6 (small size), and 48/6 (large size). Lower prices are quoted for larger quantities.

Messrs. Geake, Benson & Co. Ltd., 20 Market-street, Sydney, the proprietors of the "Numo" preparations, are pushing these lines throughout the States. They are well got up, and, being 50 per cent. P.A.T.A. lines, should commend themselves to retailers. This firm's announcement, containing a list of the "Numo" pharmaceutic products, appears elsewhere in this issue.

Horlick's Malted Milk.—We have been informed that a rumour has been circulated to the effect that there is a shortage of supplies of Horlick's Malted Milk in the Commonwealth. On inquiry we are informed that this rumour is entirely without foundation, and that the agents in the various cities in Australasia are in a position to supply the public now and for a considerable time to come.

Dr. Parker's Rheumatic Remedy has been before the Australian public for 28 years, and has established a reputation in all the States. Both the remedy and the liniment are well advertised in the public press, and are on the

P.A.T.A. list. A good profit is, therefore, ensured to the retailers. The proprietors (Messrs. F. Parker and Son, 50 Daking House, Sydney) invite correspondence from Interstate pharmacists.

Æther Anaesthetic (Elliott's).—Messrs. Elliott Bros. Ltd., Sydney, are experiencing a remarkable success with their Australian-made ether. The preparation has been tested and used in all the leading hospitals in the Commonwealth. It is manufactured in bond from a specially purified alcohol and pure sulphuric acid, and is guaranteed free from alcohol, aldehyde, peroxide, hydrogen, acidity, or any other impurity. The manufacture of this product has assumed very large dimensions, and Messrs. Elliott Bros. have the satisfaction of having established an important Australian industry, which reflects great credit on their enterprise.

Bosisto's Eucalyptus Oil.—Messrs. J. Bosisto and Co. Pty. Ltd. point out that recently the firm of Messrs. R. G. Bosisto and Co. placed on the market a product labelled G. Bosisto's "New Brand" eucalyptus oil. Originally this product was sold as R. G. Bosisto's Australian Brand eucalyptus oil. The alteration of the label and the dropping of the initial R. caused Messrs. J. Bosisto and Co. Pty. Ltd. to take action to protect their trade rights, which include a legal property, right, and title to the single name "Bosisto" as applied to eucalyptus oil. A settlement was arrived at, the principal terms of which were that Messrs. R. G. Bosisto and Co. agreed to revert to their original style of label and wrapper.

"ASPRO" ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN.

Reply to Criticism.

Messrs. Geo. R. Nicholas and Co., the proprietors of "Aspro," have inaugurated a free sampling campaign in Victoria, similar to that which has been successfully carried out in some of the other States. They state that in some quarters complaints have been made that the scheme is likely to cause pharmacists annoyance, and lead to confusion in the minds of the public; also that pharmacists will be pestered by young children coming in and asking for threepences. In reply to these complaints, they explain that in their advertisements they make it a special condition that no samples are to be supplied to children who do not present a written order from an adult. Their experience in the other States has shown that there is no misunderstanding on the part of the public, because each cash order coupon presented states the condition under which the coupon is to be cashed. The public will get a 3d. packet of Aspro for the coupon, which represents the cash value. On August 29, and during the following four weeks, large advertisements will appear in all the daily papers, giving full details of the campaign, and explaining to the public exactly how it is to be worked.

The firm writes that it is endeavouring to build up an Australian industry, and to oust a German-owned drug. It has had to fight against prejudice and strong vested rights, and its contention is that one of the means of doing this was by adopting a bold and novel advertising scheme. That the scheme has been a success elsewhere is indicated by the following lettergram received from a firm of wholesale druggists in Perth, Western Australia:—

"Progress good, arranged window displays the whole metropolitan area. Chemists' associations meeting last night decided unanimously to support scheme. Secured every chemist's window without exception."

Messrs. Nicholas & Co., in a letter to the hon. secretary of the Metropolitan Chemists' Association of Victoria, state:—

"As you know it is a general practice amongst large advertisers to take the cost of the advertising out of the chemists' pocket, relying on the demand the advertising creates to force the chemist to stock the line. Our position differs from this.

1. We allow in the first place a profit which is satisfactory to the chemist.

2. We have inaugurated the principle of paying the cost of advertising out of our profits, because we consider it will secure the co-operation of the pharmacist thereby, and that this will more than compensate us.

3. Our line is made in Australia, by Australians, for Australians. The formula has been tested by the Government Analyst and found to conform with all the requirements. It has proved effective with the public, who are the consumers, and the demand is ever increasing.

The sampling campaign is based on the policy of merit only. We are distributing, as part of our Commonwealth campaign, £2000 worth of "Aspro" through pharmacists for no charge whatsoever to the public, relying purely on the satisfactory nature of our article to build up our business with the public on a permanent basis.

As far as the pharmacist is concerned, the trouble it causes him in giving away samples, in comparison with the great benefit he gets by increased business, is infinitesimal. The result of our campaign elsewhere has proved that our sales show exceptionally large increase. The chemists have reported that as a result they obtained many new customers, not only for Aspro, but for their own goods. They appreciate the value of definitely co-operating in this campaign. On our part, we are doing a service by shutting out foreign competition, and by adopting bold progressive methods to oust the alien in favour of the Australian made pure product. We feel we deserve the support of Australian pharmacists and the Australian public."

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society asks Members when ordering goods to give preference (other things being equal) to firms advertising in the *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy*. This service is mutual—advertisers are benefited thereby and the Members improve the value of their own journal as an advertising medium.

Market Reports.

Messrs. Elliott Brothers Limited, Sydney, in their August report state:—

Business during the early part of July was brisk, but later in the month there was a slacking off, and the later part was still further depressed by reason of the heavy rains over the metropolitan area.

Goods are slow in coming forward. Even where we have been able to make extensive purchases in the markets abroad there has been great difficulty in obtaining cargo space, in consequence of the few vessels leaving the Port of London and the allotment of only a certain cargo space to each firm who makes application for the same. Large quantities of our goods await ships to convey them to Sydney.

America's entry into the war has had the effect of raising the prices of drugs from the United States, and the fact that all goods from this source are being conveyed by sailing vessels has rendered the work of procuring supplies from this source a slow business.

Thus, with slow vessels, scarcity of space, and mounting prices, the prospects are none too bright, and it behoves both wholesalers and retailers to husband supplies. We can, however, announce that we have very fair shipments, consisting of general drugs, on the way, and we expect these to be shortly to hand. We are not pessimistic as to the future supplies.

With proprietary articles the manufacturers are putting up their prices, owing to shortage of supplies of ingredients and ever-increasing cost of packages.

Phenazone has receded to 6/- per oz.

Methyl Salicylas, 10d. per oz., 10/6 per lb.

Ol. Menth. Pip advanced to 2/- per oz., 28/- per lb.

Ol. Pimento, 2/3 per oz., 30/- per lb.

Ext. Valerian, 2/- per oz., 28/- per lb.

Chlorate of Potash, 4/- per lb.

Zinci Ox. (Hubbocks'), 3/6 per lb.

Bell Camphor, 7/6 per lb.

Surgeon's Tow, 2/3 per lb.

Condy's Fluid, 27/- per doz.

Yardley's Perfumes, 66/- per doz.

Grossmith's Perfumes, 41/6 per doz.

E.B.'s Eutosal Tablets, 25 in bottle, 10/6 per doz.; 6 doz., 10/3; gross lots (13 doz.), 10/- per doz.

Murray and Lanman's Florida Water, No. 1, 16/6 per doz.: No. 2, 23/6; No. 3, 45/9.

Resinol Ointment, No. 1, 32/-; No. 2, 64/-.

Antiphlogistine, No. 1, 32/-; No. 2, 42/-; No. 3, 75/-; hospital size, 12/6 each.

Wanted to Buy.

STRYCHNINE AND BENGER'S FOOD.

X.Y.Z., c/o Pharmacy College,
360 Swanston Street,
Melbourne.

MADE IN AUSTRALIA.

COLLAPSIBLE TUBES

IN PURE TIN AND TIN-COATED LEAD.

STOCK SIZES—½in., ⅝in., ¾in., ⅞in., 1in., 1/16in., 1⅛in.

From 3 to 5 inches long.

SPECIAL SIZES AND DESIGNS MADE TO ORDER.

For Tooth Paste, Shaving Soap, Lanoline, Ointment, Vaseline, Blacking, Rubber Solution, and various other purposes.

MANUFACTURED AT OUR INVICTA WORKS,

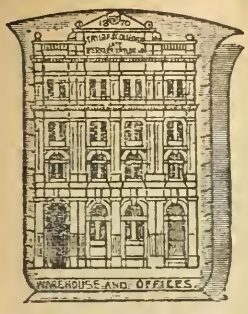
MITCHELL STREET AND WENTWORTH STREET, GLEBE.

G. E. CRANE & SONS LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

Agents for Victoria—
McROBERTS & OAKLEY,
325 Flinders Lane, MELBOURNE.

Head Office and Show Rooms
33-35 PITT STREET,
CIRCULAR QUAY, SYDNEY.



TAYLOR & COLLEDGE Ltd.

CONTRACTORS TO THE QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT.

Wholesale Druggists and Importers,

Manufacturing Chemists, BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND.

Importers of Drugs, Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries, Patent Medicines and Perfumery, Surgical Instruments and Sundries. Confectioners' and Dyers' Goods, Dental Sundries, Sodawater Machinery, Bottling Racks, Egg shape and Lamont's Sodawater Bottles, and all Cordial Makers' Requirements.
All parts of Queensland visited at regular intervals by experienced travellers. Agencies solicited from firms who are prepared to actively introduce their manufactures into the colony.

London Agents—SHARLAND & CO., Eldon House, Finsbury, E.C.

T. & H. SMITH LTD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

MORPHINE : STRYCHNINE : CHLOROFORM

CODEINE	CAFFEINE	SALICIN
ALL	ALOIN	PODOPHYLLIN
OPIUM	GINGERIN	JALAP RESIN
PRODUCTS	CAPSICIN	SCAMMONY RESIN

BLANDFIELD WORKS, EDINBURGH.

25 CHRISTOPHER STREET, LONDON, E.C.

37 WASHINGTON STREET, GLASGOW.

DENYERS Pty. Ltd.

Melbourne's Most Up-to-Date Medical Supply Depot.

Everything for Sick Nursing and the Invalid.

SPECIALITIES ARE

Sick Room Supplies, Artificial Limbs, Trusses, Belts, Elastic Stockings, Galvanic Batteries, Surgical Appliances.

TRAINED NURSE ALWAYS IN ATTENDANCE. CATALOGUE ON REQUEST.

264 SWANSTON STREET (Four Doors from Lonsdale Street.) OUR ONLY ADDRESS

Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd.

(Incorporated 1912).

Insures Pharmacists for a nominal sum against losses arising in respect of claims for alleged errors.

Entrance Fee	£1	0	0
Annual Subscription ...	0	10	0
Indemnity Policy for £400	1	0	0
	£2	10	0

By paying 1/- for each employee the policy is extended to cover claims due to an employee's negligence.

The P.D.L. has a Reserve Fund in Victoria of £650.

Branches in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia.

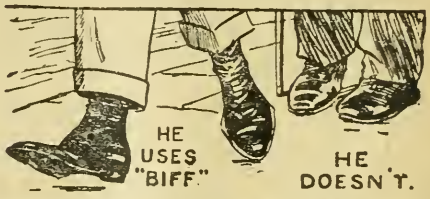
For further particulars apply to

C. L. BUTCHERS,
General Secretary.

360 Swanston Street, Melbourne.

BIFF

The Popular Remedy For All Foot Ailments.



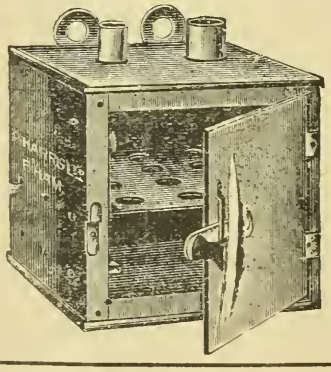
TIRED, SORE, SWOLLEN, PERSPIRING FEET, CORNS, BUNIONS.

AN EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR CHILBLAINS.

RETAIL PRICES—1s. 6d. and 4s.

Stocked by Wholesale Druggists Australia & New Zealand

BIFF MANUFACTURING CO., 228 Pitt St., Sydney.



TELEPHONE 1377.

BACTERIOLOGICAL INCUBATORS and OVENS, MICROSCOPES, DISPENSING SCALES. METRIC WEIGHTS, BEAKERS, FLASKS, ETC.

Everything Required in the Laboratory.

H. B. SELBY & CO.

443 BOURKE STREET, MELBOURNE.

And 8 O'CONNELL STREET, SYDNEY.

ADEPS LANÆ P.B.

"EMPIRE" BRAND.

BRITISH LANOLINE — HYDROUS & ANHYDROUS

NOTHING FINER ON THE MARKET.

SAMPLES, QUOTATIONS AND ORDERS THROUGH YOUR AGENTS.

THE BRITISH LANOLINE CO.

20 ASFORDBY STREET, LEICESTER.

Proprietors:
(HOWARD LLOYD & CO. LTD.)
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Chemists who study their own reputations should never be thoughtless enough to sell an imitation Chlorodyne. Any first-class old-established chemist will tell you that Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the

ONLY GENUINE CHLORODYNE.

"The original Chlorodyne, as manufactured from the recipe of DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE, is, perhaps, in *greater demand now than it has ever been before*. It has been on the P.A.T.A. List since 1897, as readers are no doubt aware. J. T. DAVENPORT LTD. have been the sole manufacturers of this article for upwards of 60 years."—*Pharmaceutical Journal.*

The Best Medicine for

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA

and in the Cough of

BRONCHITIS and **CONSUMPTION**

Acts like a Charm in

DIARRHŒA and Simple **DYSENTERY**

A well-proved palliative in the pains of

NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, GOUT

TOOTHACHE, Checks **FEVERISHNESS**

Effectually cuts short all attacks of

SPASMS and **COLIC.**

Sole Manufacturers:
J. T. DAVENPORT Ltd.
117 Union Street,
London, S.E., England.

Good Profits Guaranteed.

28 YEARS BEFORE THE AUSTRALASIAN PUBLIC.

DR. PARKER'S

Great Indian

RHEUMATIC REMEDY

AND

LINIMENT

Should be stocked by all Chemists and Druggists. Constantly advertised. On the P.A.T.A. giving a good profit to the Retailer.

RETAIL PRICES:—

DR. PARKER'S GREAT INDIAN RHEUMATIC REMEDY ... 4/6

DR. PARKER'S GREAT INDIAN RHEUMATIC LINIMENT ... 2/6

Correspondence is invited from Interstate Chemists by

F. PARKER & SON, 50 DAKING HOUSE, SYDNEY, N.S.W.

FOR USE IN THE BATH AND TOILET BASIN.

SULPHAQUA

Largely prescribed by the highest medical authorities in the United Kingdom and Abroad in treatment of

Skin Diseases, Alopecia Seborrhoica, Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Etc.

Possesses powerful Antiseptic, Antiparasitic and Antalgic properties. Relieves intense Itching and Pain, is WITHOUT OBJECTIONABLE ODOUR, and does not blacken the bath enamel.

SULPHAQUA SOAP.

Recommended for the Skin and Hair. Extremely useful in disorders of the sebaceous glands, and to persons subject to eczematous and other skin troubles.

In Boxes of ½ doz. and 1 doz. BATH CHARGES, 2 doz. TOILET CHARGES, and ½ doz. SOAP TABLETS.

Obtainable from Elliott Bros. Ltd., Sydney; The Australian Drug Co. Ltd., Sydney; Duerdin and Sainsbury, Melbourne; A. M. Bickford & Co. Ltd., Adelaide; Felton, Grimwade & Bickford, Fremantle; Drew, Robinson & Co, Albany, W.A.; Taylor & Colledge Ltd., Brisbane; F. H. Faulding & Co., Perth; Hatton & Laws, Launceston, etc.

The S.P. CHARGES CO., Manufacturing Chemists, St. Helens, England.

"SULPHAQUA" is stocked by the leading Wholesale Drug Houses in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, U.S. America, etc.

NUMO PREPARATIONS
are reliable and profitable

They sell well.
Do not deteriorate and
are Scientific Productions.

Cough Elixir, retail	1/6, 2/6
White Pine and Tar	1/-, 1/9
Glycerine and Linseed	1/-, 1/9
Chemical Food	1/-, 1/9
Syrup of Figs	1/-
White Embrocation	1/6
Children's Gripe Syrup	1/-

50% P.A.T.A. lines.

No expense spared in the Get-up. You will be proud to hand them over the Counter.

Proprietors: **GEAKE, BENSON & Co. Ltd.,** 28 Market St., Sydney.
THE SUNDRY SPECIALISTS.

For INFANTS & INVALIDS.

Neave's Food

"Admirably adapted to the wants of infants."
—Sir Chas. A. Cameron, C.B., M.D.

A Mother's Testimony: Mrs. J. KAIN, 6, Rockingham Road, Doncaster, writes: "DOCTOR—— ADVISED ME TO GIVE MY TWIN BOYS OF SIX WEEKS OLD YOUR NEAVE'S FOOD. I have reason to be grateful to my Doctor for his advice, because I have never lost a night's rest with any of my children, and they have cut their teeth without any trouble. Your Food also does away with all need of medicine and castor oil."—*22nd August, 1912.*

British Medical Journal: "Well adapted for the use of children and aged people . . . . . much used by mothers nursing and by invalids."

Has for many years been used in the Russian Imperial Family.

Nearly 90 Years' Reputation. GOLD MEDALS London, 1900, 1906, and 1914, also Paris.

NEAVE'S MILK FOOD.

FOR THOSE REQUIRING A STARCHLESS MILK FOOD FOR BABIES FROM BIRTH, INSTANTLY PREPARED BY ADDING HOT WATER ONLY, & NOT NEEDING THE ADDITION OF MILK, ETC.
DR.—, D.SC., M.D., D.P.H., Public Health Laboratories, London, reports: "When diluted with 7 to 8 parts of water the mixture would closely resemble human milk in composition. The fat would then be about 3 per cent. This is very satisfactory."
A DOCTOR writes: "Easily digested and highly nourishing . . . . suitably diluted is a *safe substitute for a doubtful milk supply in hot weather.*"
Awarded Certificate of the Institute of Hygiene, London, for Purity and Quality.

Sold everywhere in Tins specially packed for Australasia.

"Hints about Baby," by Trained Nurse, sent free on application, mentioning this publication

Australasian Agency: HARRISONS, RAMSAY PTY. LTD., Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, Wellington, Dunedin, and Auckland.

Manufacturers: JOSEPH R. NEAVE & CO., Fordingbridge, England.

STATHAM'S POROUS Elastic Bandage

TRADE MARK.

Statham's Porous Rubber Elastic Bandages

For the Cure of **ULCERS** and other **Diseases of the Leg.**

Specify "STATHAM'S." None genuine without Reg. TRADE MARK stamped on every bandage

Our Bandages are known throughout the world as the coolest and most durable extant. Rendered porous by a new process, which is a great improvement on the old-fashioned method of ventilating by punching round holes in the bandage, which greatly weakens it. The **POROUS** Bandages contain *thousands* of fine pores through which perspiration may escape, and this without the removal of any rubber, as they do not become visible until the bandage is stretched.

Made of the finest **Para Rubber** only.

5 ft. x 2½in. wide 10½ft. x 2½in. wide 21ft. x 2½in. wide 7½ft. x 3in. wide 15ft. x 3 in. wide
7½ft. x 2½in. wide 15 ft. x 2½in. wide 5ft. x 3 in. wide 10½ft. x 3in. wide 21ft. x 3 in. wide

To be obtained of all Wholesale Chemists, Druggists' Sundriesmen, etc., or of the Sole Makers.

H. STATHAM & CO., 11 Corporation Street, Manchester.

A MEDICINE OF WORLD-WIDE POPULARITY

FOR NEARLY
THREE QUARTERS OF A CENTURY

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

AND OINTMENT

HAVE EARNED FOR THEMSELVES

UNIVERSAL APPROBATION

BY MAINTAINING

The HEALTH of THOUSANDS

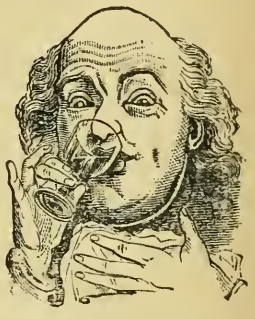
IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Advertising Matter, such as Showcards, Billheads, Almanacs, Calendars, Fancy Cards, Counter Bills etc., will be forwarded free of all cost to applicants, on receipt of a post card addressed to

THOMAS HOLLOWAY,
533 SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.

ARE YOU WEAK IN BODY OR DEPRESSED IN SPIRITS?

Atkin's Quinine Tonic Wine



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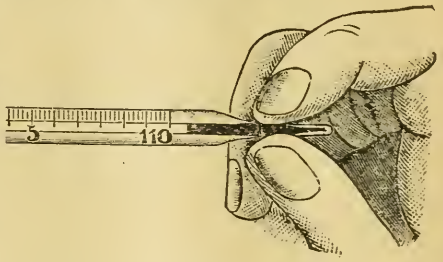

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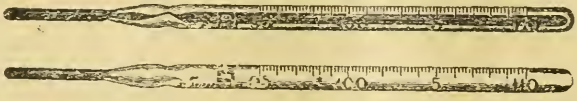

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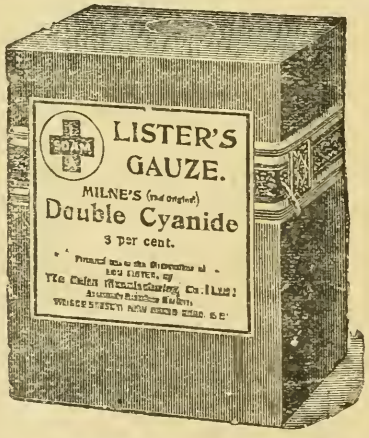

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MEDICAL ACT 1915, PART III.

THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

AS required by Section 95, Sub-section of the "Medical Act 1915," Part III., is held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, Swanston Street, Melbourne, in MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.

Next Examination: MONDAY and TUESDAY, 2nd and 3rd SEPT., 1918.

The following are the compulsory subjects:—

LATIN.—Grammar, accidence and syntax. Translation of simple sentences into Latin. Translation into English from Cæsar, De Bello, Gallico, Book I., Chapter 1-29, inclusive, or Vergil Aeneid, Book I., Lines 1-401, inclusive.

ENGLISH.—Grammar and Composition. English Literature as prescribed by the Melbourne University.

For the September, 1918, to June, 1919 Examinations:—

1. A knowledge of one of Shakespeare's plays and one of Scott's novels.
2. The interpretation of the meaning, thought and style of passages of prose and verse, with special reference to the ode and the sonnet. The four books of the Golden Treasury contain many of the great odes, and the second and fourth books the sonnets best suited for candidates proceeding to the Intermediate Examination. It also demands some knowledge of Australian verse.

ARITHMETIC.—First four rules, simple and compound; vulgar and decimal fractions; simple and compound proportion; profit and loss; simple and compound interest; true and commercial discount and present worth; extraction of square root; British and metrical system of weights and measures; problems relating to lineal, square and cubic measurements, averages.

ALGEBRA.—Notation, symbolic, expressions, addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. Highest common factor and lowest common multiple. Fractions, cylic order. Extraction of square root. Proof of algebraical identities. Simple equations of one and two variables. Quadratic equations of one variable. Equational problems.

GEOMETRY.—The substance of Euclid Books I. and II. Any recognised Text Book may be used.

Examination Fee, £1 1s.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

The questions given at the examinations are published in the *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy* for March, June, September, and December in each year. 1s. a copy.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

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THE EXAMINATION of Students who have attended the Lectures in the above subjects is held half-yearly. The next examination will be held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY on 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Dec., 1918.

Examination Fee, Two Guineas.

Entries close Friday, Nov. 22, 1918.

THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

The next FINAL EXAMINATION IN PRACTICAL PHARMACY before the Board will be held at the College of Pharmacy from the 4th to the 7th SEPT., 1918.

Candidates must give 14 days' written notice of their intention to present themselves. Indentures of Apprenticeship and the Certificates required by Sections 96 and 98 of "The Medical Act, 1915," Part III., must be lodged with the Registrar, and the Fee of Three Guineas paid ten days prior to the day of examination.

Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

THE NEXT PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION will be held 3rd THURSDAY and FRIDAY in DECEMBER, 1918.

Authors for 1918 are—Scott's "Lady of the Lake," Canto 4, and Cæsar, de Bello Gallico, Book 5.

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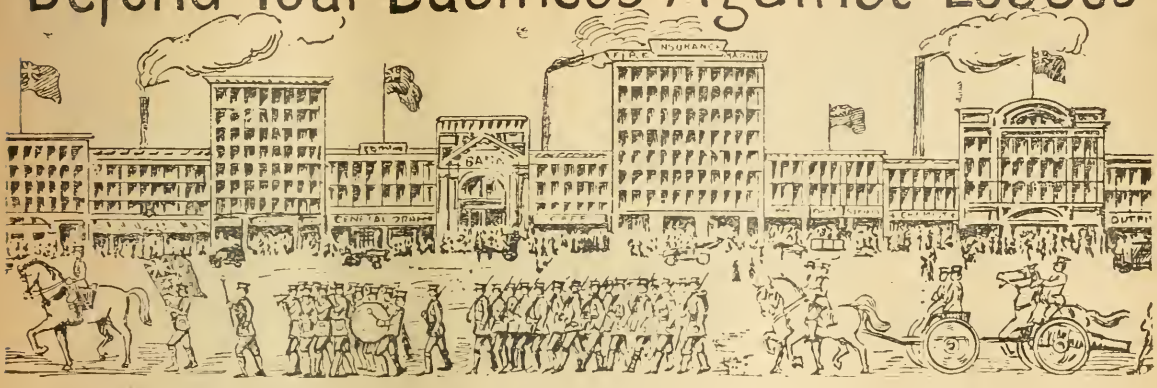

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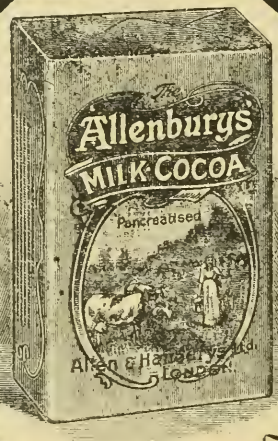

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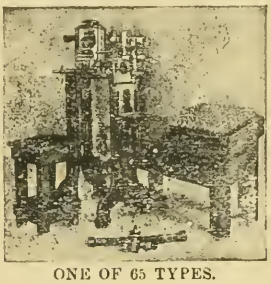

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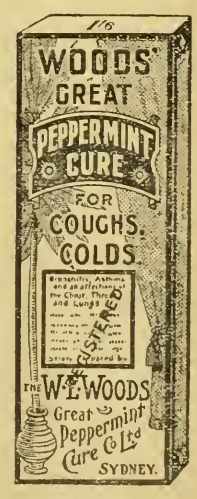

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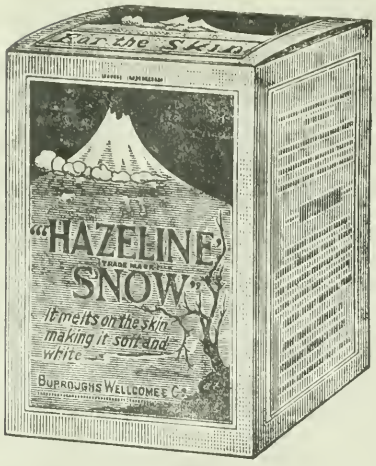

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